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Cheape and Good

HUSBANDRY

F O R

*The well-Ordering of all Beasts and Fowles,
and for the generall Cure of their Diseases.*

Containing the Natures, Breeding, Choice Use, Feeding, and Curing of the Diseases of all manner of Cattell, as Horse, Oxe, Cow, Sheepe, Goats, Swine, and tame Conies.

Shewing further, the whole Art of Riding great Horses, with the breaking, and ordering of them, and the dieting of the Running, Hunting, and Ambling Horse, and the manner how to use them in their travell.

Also approved Rules for the Cramming, and Fattning of all sorts of Poultry, and Fowles, both tame and wild, &c. And divers good and well approved Medicines, for the Cure of all the Diseases in Hawkes, of what kind soever.

Together with the use and profit of Bees, the making of Fish-ponds, and the taking of all sorts of Fish.

Gathered together for the generall good and profit of this Common-wealth, by exact and assured experience from English practises, both certain, easie, and cheap, differing from all former and forraign Experiments, which either agreed not with our Clime, or were too hard to come by, or over-costly, and to little purpose; all which heerein are avoyded. Newly corrected and enlarged, with many Excellent Additions.

The eighth Edition.

London, Printed by Thomas Harper, for John Harrison, and are to be sold at his Shop in Pauls-Church Yard. 1653.

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Charles C. ...

HUSBANDRY

The Well Ordering of all Beasts and Fowls
and the best and most profitable Cures of their Diseases

Containing the Names, Breeds, Qualities, and Diseases of all sorts of Cattle, Swine, Sheep, Goats, Horses, and Fowls, with the best and most profitable Cures of their Diseases

Shewing further, the whole Art of Husbandry, with the best and most profitable Cures of the Diseases of all sorts of Cattle, Swine, Sheep, Goats, Horses, and Fowls, and the best and most profitable Cures of their Diseases

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TO THE
Right Honourable,
And most enobled with all inward,
and outward Vertues,
RICHARD SACKVILE,

Baron of Buckhurst, and Earle of Dorset, &c.



Although the monstrous shapes of
Books (*Right Honourable*, and best
ennobled Lord) haue with their
disguised and unprofitable visard-
like faces, half scared even Vertue
her selfe from that Ancient Defence and Patronage,
which in former Ages most Nobly shee employed,
to preserve them from Euy: Yet so much I know,
the largenesse of your Worthy Brest is endued with
Wisdom, Courage, and Bounty, that notwithstanding
the vanities of our ignorant Writers, you will
be pleased out of your Noble Spirit, favourably to

The Epistle Dedicatory.

bold whatsoever shall bring a publick good to our Countrey, at which end I have onely aymed in this small Book. In which having run far from the way or tract of other Writers in this nature, yet I doubt not but your Honour shall find my path both more easie, more certaine, and more safe then any; nay, by much, far lesse difficult or dangerous to walke in; I must confesse, something in this nature I have formerly published, as namely of the Horse onely, with whose nature and use I have been exercised and acquainted from my Childhood, and I hope, without boast need not yeeld to any in this Kingdome. Yet in this Worke, I hope your Lordship, and all other Princely maintainers of that worthy and serviceable Beast, shall find, I have found out, and beerein explained a nearer and more easie course for his preservation and health, then hath hitherto been found or practised by any, but my selfe only: whatsoever it is, in all humbleness I offer it as a sacrifice of my love and service to your Honour, and will ever whilst I have breath so be,

Be your Honours

in all dutifull service,

G. M



TO THE COURTEOUS
READER.



Here is no Artift or man of Induftry
(courteous and Gentle Reader)
which mixeth judgement with his
experience, but findeth in the tra-
vel of his labours better and nearer
courfes to make perfect the beauty
of his work, then were at firft pre-
fented to the eye of his knowledge:
for the mind being pre-occupied, and buſied with a ver-
tuous ſearch, is ever ready to catch hold of whatſoever
can adorn or illuſtrate the excellency of the thing in
which he is employed: and hence it hapneth that my
ſelfe having ſeriously beſtowed many years to find out
the truth of theſe knowledges, of which I have intrea-
ted in this booke; have now found out the infallible
way of curing all diſeaſes in Cattle, which is by ma-
ny degrees more certaine, more eaſie, leſſe difficult,
and without all maner of coſt and extraordinary char-
ges, then ever have been publiſhed by any home-
born or forraign practiſer. Wherein (friendly Rea-
der) thou ſhalt find that my whole drift is to help the
needfull in his moſt want and extremity. For having
many times in my journeying ſeen poor and rich mens
Cattell fall ſuddainly ſick, ſome travelling by the
way, ſome drawing in the Plough or draught, and ſome

upon other Employments; I have also beheld those Cattell or Horses die, ere they could be brought either to a Smith, or other place where they might receive cure: Nay, if with much paines they have been brought to the place of cure; yet have I seene Smiths so unprovided of Apothecary Simples, that for want of a matter of six pence, a Beast hath dyed worth many Angels. To prevent this, I have found out those certaine and approved Cures, wherein if every good Horse-lover, or Husbandman, will but acquaint his knowledge with a few Herbs, or common Weedes, he shall be sure in every Field, Pasture, Meadow, or Land-furrow; nay, almost by every High-way side, or blinde Ditch, to finde that which shall preserve and keepe his Horse from all suddain extremities. If thou shalt finde benefit, thinke mine houres not ill wasted; if thou shalt not have occasion to approve them, yet give them thy gentle passage to others, and thinke me as I am,

Thy Friend,

G. M.

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A short Table expounding all the hard
words in this Book.

A

Auripigmentum or Orpment, is a yellow hard substance to be bought at the Pothecaries.

Aristolochia-longa, otherwise called red *Madder*, is an herb growing almost in every field.

Aristolochia-rotunda, is the herb called *Galingale*.

Agrimony or *Egrimony*, is an usuall and known herb.

Ameos, *Comin royall*, is an herb of some called *Bulwort*, *Bishops-weed*, or *Herb-William*.

Anise, is that herb which bears *Anise-seeds*.

Avet, of some called *Dill*, is an herb like *Fennell*, only the seeds are broad like *Orenge-seeds*.

Agnus-castus, of some called *Tulesaine*, is an herbe with reddish leaves, and finewy like *Plantain*.

Egyptiacum, is a reddish *Unguent* to be bought at the Pothecaries and is soveraign for *Fistulaes*.

Assafoetida, a stinking strong gum to be bought at the Pothecaries.

Adarces, or *Adarces* is that *Salt* which is ingendred on the Marishes by the violence of the Suns heat after the tide is gone away.

Asterion, is an herb growing amongst stones, as on walls,

A Table of hard words.

walls, or such like, it appeareth by night, it hath yellow flowers like Fox gloves, and the leaves are round and blewish.

Aloes, is a bitter gum to be bought at the Pothe-
caries.

B

Betin, or *Beets*, is an herbe with long broad leaves, indented, and grows in hedge-rows.

Bolarmoniack, is a red hard earthly substance, to be bought at the Pothe-
caries, and is of a cold and binding nature.

Broomwort, is an herb with brown coloured leaves, and beareth a blew flower, and most commonly grows in woods.

C

Cresses are of two kinds, *Water-Cresses*, and *Land-Cresses*: they have broad smooth leaves, and the first grows in moist places, the latter in Gardens, or by high-ways.

Canin, see *Ameos*.

Carthamus, is an herb in taste like *Saffron*, and is called *bastard-Saffron*, or *mock-Saffron*.

Calamint, is an ordinary herb, and groweth by ditches sides by high-ways, and sometimes in Gardens.

Coriander, is an herb which beareth a round little seed.

Cives, are a small round herb growing in Gardens, like little young *Onions*, or *Scallions* not above a weeke old.

D

Diapente, a soveraigne powder made of five equall
simples, as *Bay-berries*, *Ivory*, *Aristolochia-rotunda*,
Myrrhe,

A Table of hard words.

Myrrhe, and *Gentiana*, may be bought of the Pothe-
cary.

Dettony is an herb called *Pepper-wort*, or *Horse-raddish*,
and groweth in many open fields.

Dragon is an herb common in every Garden.

E

E *Lecampana*, is an herb of some called *Horse helme*,
and grows almost in every field, and every Gar-
den.

Eye-bright, is an herb growing in every Meadow.

F

F *Enugreek* is an herb which hath a long slender tray-
ling stalk, hollow within, and sown in Gardens, but
easiest to be had at the Apothecaries.

Fernesmund is an herb of some called *Water-fern*,
hath a triangular stalk, and is like *Polipody*, and it grows
in Bogs and hollow groundts.

G

G *Alingale*, see *Aristolochia-rotunda*.

H

H *Orse-mint*, is an herb that grows by water sides,
and is called *Water-mint*, or *Brook-mint*.

Horse-helme, see *Elecampana*.

House-leek is a weed which growes upon the tops of
houses that are thatcht, and are like unto a small *Har-
tichoke*.

Herbe-Robert hath leaves like *Herb-Bennet*, and small
flowers of a purple colour, and growes in most com-
mon fields and gardens.

I

I *Vory* is the shavings of the *Elephants* tooth, or the old
Harts or *Stags* horne, being the smooth white there-
of.

A Table of hard words.

K

K *Not-grasse*, is a long round weed, with little round smooth leavs, and the stalk very knotty and rough, winding and wreathing one seam into another very confusedly, and groweth for the most part in very moist places.

L

L *Ettice* is a common sallet in every Garden.
Lollium is that weed which we call *Cockell*, and groweth amongst the corn in every field.
Liverwort is a common herb in every Garden.

M

M *Ayib*, is a weed that grows amongst corn, and is called of some *Hogs-fennell*.

Myrrhe is a gumme to bee bought at the Potheccaries.

Man-drag is an herb which growes in gardens, and beareth certaine yellow Apples, from whence the Potheccaries draw a soueraign Oyle for broken bones.

N

N *Eepe*, see *Calamint*.

O

O *Riganum* is an herbe called *Wild-Marjoram*, and grows both in open fields, or in low Copfes.

Orifice is the mouth, hole, or open passage of any wound or ulcer.

Oppoponax, a drug usuall to be bought at the Potheccaries.

P

P *Itch of Burgundy*, is *Rosen*, and the blacker the better.

Plantain, is a fat leafe and sinewy, growing close

A Table of hard words.

to the ground, and is called Whay-bred leafe.

Woad is an Herb that groweth both in Fields and Gardens, and is best when it flowreth.

Patch-grease is that tallow which is gotten from the boyling of Shoo-makers threads.

Quinque folio, of some called *Cinque-foyle*, is that herb which is called *Five-leaved grass*.

Red Oaker, is a hard red stone which we call *raddle*, *Roell*, *Marking-stone*.

S

Slendine, or *Tetterwort*, is a Weed growing in the bottom of Hedges, which being broke, a yellow juice will drop and run out of it.

Sherwit, is an Herb with many small leaves, and grows most in Gardens.

Stubwort, is an Herb which grows in woody places, and is called *wood Sorrell*.

Sanguis Draconis, is a hard red gum to be bought at the Pothecharies.

Sperma-Ceti, is the seed of the *whale*, excellent for inward bruises, and to be bought at the Pothecharies.

Stonecrop, is a green Weed growing on the tops of walls.

Salarmoniack, is a Drug to be bought at the Pothecharies.

T

Tussilaginis, is that Weed which we call *Colts-foot*.

Triapharmicon, a composition made of three simples, and to be bought at the Pothecharies.

Turn-merick, is a yellow Simple, of strong savour, to be bought at the Pothecharies.

Verdi-

A Table of hard words.

^V
V*erdigrease* is a green fatty Gum drawn from Copper : and is to be bought at the Pothecaries.

^W
W*ood-rose*, or *wild Eglantine*, is that small thin flower which grows upon Bryars in Woods or Hedges.

^Y
Y*arrow*, is an Herb called the *Water-Violet*, and grows in Lakes or Marish grounds.

F I N I S.



*The Division of the Titles increased of in these
Bookes following.*

- F**irst, Of the *Horse*, his Nature, Diseases, and Cures; with the whole Art of Riding, and ordering all sorts of *Horses*, from fol. 1. to 88.
2. Of the *Bull*, *Cow*, *Calfe*, or *Oxe*, their breeding, feeding, and curing, from fol. 88. to 107.
3. Of *Sheepe*, their choyce, use, shape, infirmities, and preservation, from fol. 107. to 130.
4. Of *Goates*, their nature, shape or dering, and curing, from fol. 121. to 126.
5. Of *Swine*, their choyce, breeding, curing, and feeding, in either *Champion* or *Wood-Countries*, from fol. 126. to 138.
6. Of tame *Conies*, from fol. 138. to 144.
7. Of *Poultry*, their ordering, fattening, cramming, and curing all the diseases to them incident, from fol. 144. to 163.
8. Of *Hawkes*, either short-winged or long-winged; the generall cures for their diseases and infirmities, from fol. 164. to 176.

A Table of hard words.

9. Of Bees, their ordering, profit, and preservation,
from fol. 177. to 183.
10. Of ~~Fishing~~ and making ~~Fish~~-ponds, from fol. 438. to
the end.

Published by Authority.





THE GENERALL CURE AND O
dering of all Horses: As also the whole Art of
Riding great Horses; with the breeding breaking, and
ordering of them: Together with the maner how
to use the running, hunting, & ambling horse,
before, in, and after their Travell.

CHAP. I.

*Of the Horse in generall, his choice for every severall use, his
Ordering, Diet, and best preservation for health, both in
Travell, and in rest.*



THE full scope and purpose of this
work, is in few, plain, and most
undoubted true words, to shew
the Cure of all maner of diseases
belonging to all manner of neces-
sary Cattel, nourished and preser-
ved for the use of man, making
by way of demonstration, so easie
and plaine a passage, to the understanding and ac-
complishment of the same, that not the simplest,
which hath priviledge to be esteemed no Idiot; nor
the poorest, if he can make two shillings, but shall
both understand how to profit himselfe by the Book,
C and

and at the dearest rate purchase all the receipts & simples declared in the whole Volume. For in sober truth this book is fit for every Gentleman, Husbandman, and good mans pocket, being a memory which a mā carrying about him wil whē he is cald to accout, give a man full satisfaction whether it be in the field, in the Town, or any other place where a man is most unprovided.

Nature of
Horses.

And now forasmuch as the Horse of all creatures is the noblest, strongest, and aptest to do a man the best & worthiest services, both in Peace and War, I think it not amiss first to begin with him. Therefore of his nature in generall: he is valiant, strong & nimble, & above al other beasts most apt & able to indure the extremest labors, the moist quality of his composition being such, that neither extream heat doth dry up his strength, nor the violence of cold, freez the warm temper of his moving spirits, but that where there is any temperate government, there he withstandeth all effects of sickness with an uncontroled constancy. He is most gentle and loving to the man, apt to be taught, and not forgetfull when an impression is fixed in his brain. He is watchfull above all other Beasts, and will indure his labour with the most empty stomach; he is naturally given to much cleanliness, is of an excellent scent, and offended with nothing so much as evill favours.

The choice of
Horses, and
their shapes.

Now for the choice of the best Horse, it is divers, according to the use for which you will employ him. If therefore you would have a Horse for the Wars, you shal chuse him that is of a good tall stature, with a comly lean head, an out-swelling forehead, a large sparkling eye, the white whereof is covered with the eyebrows, and not at all discerned, or if at all, yet the least is best, a smal thin ear short and pricking; if it be long, well carried

carried, and ever moving, it is tolerable ; but if dull or hanging, most hatefull : a deep neck, large crest, broad breast, bending ribs, broad and streight chine, round and full buttock, with his huckle-bones hid, a tail high and broad, set on neither too thick, nor too thin ; for too much hair shews sloath, & too little too much choller and heat : a full swelling thigh, a broad, flat, and lean leg, short pastern'd, strong joynted, and hollow bones, of which the long is best, if they be not wier'd, and the broad round the worst.

The best colours are Brown-bay, Daple-gray, Roand, Colours of Horses. Bright-bay, Black, with a white neare foot behinde, white far too before, white rache, or white star, Chestnut or Sorrel, with any of those marks, or Dun with a black list : And of these Horses, for the Wars, the Courser of *Naples* is accounted the best, the *Almain*, the *Sardinian*, or the *French*.

If you will chuse a Horse for a Princes Seat, any Horses for a Princes Seat. supream Magistrate, or for any great Lady of State, or woman of eminence, you shall chuse him that is of the finest shape, the best rein, who naturally bears his head in the best-place, without the help of the mans hand, that is of nimblest and easiest pace, gentle to get upon, bold without making affrights, and most familiar and quiet in the company of other horses: his colour would ever be milk-white, with red frains, or without, or else fair dapple-gray, with white Mane, and white taile : And of these the *English* is best, then the *Hungarian*, the *Sweathland*, the *Poland*, the *Irish*.

If you will chuse a horse only for travel, ever the better shape the better hope, especially look that his head Horses for Travell. be lean, eyes swelling outward, his neck well risen, his chine well risen, his joynts very strong; but above all, his pasterns

pasterns short and straight, without bending in his going, and exceeding hollow and tough hooves: let him be of temperate nature, neither too furious, nor too dull, willing to go without forcing, and not desirous to run when there is no occasion.

Hunting horse.

If you will chuse a horse for hunting, let his shape in general be strong, and well knit together, making equal proportions; for as unequall shapes shew weakness, so equall members assure strength & indurance. Your unequall shapes are a great head to a little neck, a big body to a thin buttock, a large limb to a little foot; or any of these contraries, or where any member suits not with the whole proportion of the body or with any limb next adjoyning. Above all let your hunting horse have a large lean head, wide nostrils, open chauld, a big wealand, and the wind-pipe straight, loose, well covered, and not bent in the pride of his Reining: The English horse bastardized with any of the former Races first spoke of, is of all the best.

Running horses.

If you chuse a Horse for running, let them have all the finest shape that may be; but above all things, let him be nimble, quick, & fiery, apt to flie with the least motion: long shapes are sufferable, for though they shew weakness, yet they assure sudden speed. And the best Horse for his use, is the *Arabian*, *Barbary*, or his bastard. Jennets are good, but the Turks are better.

Coach-horses.

If you will chuse a horse for the Coach, which is called the swift draught, let his shape be tall, broad, & well furnished, not gross with much flesh, but with the bigness of his bones; especially look if he have a strong neck a broad brest, a large chine, sound clean limbs, & tough hooves: & for this purpose, your large English Geldings are best, your Flemish Marcs next, and your strong
ston'd

ston'd horses tolerable, *Flemish* or *Frisons*.

If you will chuse a Horse for portage, that is, for the *Pack* horses. *Pack* or *Hampers*, chuse him that is exceeding strong of Body and Limbs, but not tall, with a broad back, out-ribs, full shoulders, and thick withers; for if he be thin in that part, you shal hardly keep his back from galling: be sure that he take a strong stride with his feet, for their pace being neither trot nor amble, but only a foot pace, he which takes the largest strides goes at the most ease, and rides his ground fastest.

Lastly, if you will chuse a Horse for the *Cart* or *Cart-horses*. *Plough*, which is the slow draught, chuse him that is of most ordinary height, for *horses* in the *Cart* unequally sorted, never draw at ease, but the tall hang up the low *horse*. Let them be of good strong portion, big breasted, large bodied, & strong limb'd, by nature rather inclin'd to crave the whip, then to draw more then is needfull. And for this purpose Mares are most profitable; for besides the effecting of your work, they yearly bring you forth increase: therefore, if you furnish your draught *Of Mares*. with Mares to breed, observe in any wise, to have them fair fore-handed, that is, good head, neck, breast and shoulders; for the rest it is not so regardfull, onely let her body be large; for the bigger room a Foal hath in the dams belly, the fairer are his members. And above all things, observe never to put your draught beasts to the saddle, for that alters their pace, and hurts them in their Labour.

Now for the ordering of these several *horses*: first for the Horse for service, during the time of his teaching, which is out of the wars, you shall keep him high and lustily; his food, no straw, but good hay, his provender clean dry oats, or two parts oats, and one part beans or pease

Pease, well dried and hard, the quantity of half a peck at a watering, morning, noon, and evening, is sufficient.

In his daies of rest, you shal dress him betwixt five & six in the morning, water betwixt seven and eight, and feed from nine till after eleven: in the afternoon, you shall dress betwixt three and four, water betwixt four and five, and give provender till six, then litter at eight, and give food for all night. The night before he is ridden, you shal at nine of the clock at night take away his hay from him; at four of the clock in the morning give him a handfull or two of Oats, which being eaten, turn him upon his snaffle, rub all his body and legs over with dry cloaths, then saddle him and make him sit for his exercise. Soon as he is cal'd for to be ridden, wash his bit in fair water, and put it into his mouth with all other things necessary, draw up his girths, and see that no buckles hurt him: then lead him forth, and as soon as he hath been ridden, all sweating as he is, lead him into the stable; and first rub him quickly over with dry wisps, then take off his saddle, and having rubb'd him all over with dry cloaths, put on his housing cloth, then set on the saddle again, and girt it: then lead him forth, and walk him up and down in gentle manner an hour or more, till he be cold, then set him up, and after two or three hours fasting, turn him to his meat: then in the afternoon curb, rub, and dress him, then water him, and order him as is aforesaid.

Ordering of
Horses for a
Princes seat.

For ordering of the Horse for a Prince, or great Ladies seat, let it be in his time of rest, like unto the horse for service: and in his time of labour like the travelling horse, as shall be shewed instantly: onely because he is to be more choicely kept, I mean in the beautifullest manner, his coating smooth, and shining, and his whole body without any
staine

stain or illfavourednesse; you shall ever when he hath been ridden, and commeth in much sweating, presently have him into the stable, and first rub him down with clean wisps, then taking off his saddle, with a sword-blade whose edge is rebated; you shall stroak his neck and body clean over, leaving no sweat nor filth that can be gotten out; *then cloath him up, and set on the saddle, and walk him forth as aforesaid.* After, order and diet him as you doe other travelling Horses: dry Oates is his best provender, if he be fat and full; and Oates and Beans if he be poor, or subject to lose his flesh quickly.

For your travelling Horse, you shall feed him with the finest hay in the Winter, and the sweetest grasse in Summer: His Provender would be dry Oats, Beanes, Pease or bread, according to his stomach: in the time of rest, half a peck at a watering is sufficient, in the time of his labour, as much as he will eat with a good stomach. When you travell him, water two hours before you ride, then rub, dress, and lastly feed, then bridle up, and let him stand an houre before you take his back. Travell moderately in the morning till his wind be rack'd, and his limbs warmed, then alter do as your affairs require. Be sure at night to water your horse two miles before you come to your journies end, then the warmer you bring him to his Inn, the better: walk not, nor wash not at all, the one doth beget colds, the other foundring in the feet or body: but set him up warm, well stopp'd, & soundly rubb'd with clean litter. Give no meat whilst the outward parts of your Horse are hot or wet with sweat, as the ear-roots, the flanks, the neck, or under his chaps: but being dry, rub and feed him according to the goodnesse of his

Ordering of
travelling horses.

stomack. Change of food begetteth a stomack, so doth the washing of the tongue or nostrils w^h vinegar, wine and salt, or warm urine. Stop not your horses fore-feet with Cowes dung, till he be sufficiently cold, and that the blood and humours which were dispersed, be settled into their proper places. Look well to his backe, that the saddle hurt not, to the girths that they gall not, and to his shooes, that they be large, fast, and easie.

Ordering of
hunting-hor-
ses.

For the ordering of your hunting-horse, let him in the time of his rest have al the quietness that may be, much litter, much meate, and much dressing, water ever by him, and leave him to sleep as long as he pleaseth. Keep him to dung rather soft then hard, and look that it be well coloured and bright, for darknesse shewes grease, and rednesse inward heating. Let exercises and mashes of sweet mault, after be his usuall scourings, & let bread of clean beans, or beans and wheat equally mixt, be his best food, and beans and oats the most ordinary.

Ordering of
running hor-
ses.

For the ordering of your running-horse, let him have no more meate then to suffice nature, drink once in four and twenty hours, and dressing every day once at noon onely. Let him have much moderate exercise, as morning and evening aytings, or the fetching of his water, and know no violence but in his courses onely. Let him stand dark and warm, have many cloathes, and much litter, being wheat straw onely. If he be very fat scour oft; if of reasonable state, scour seldome; if lean, then scour but with a sweet mash only. Be sure your Horse be empty before he course, and let his food be the finest, lightest, and quickest of digestion that may be: the sweats are more wholesom that are given abroad, and the cooling most natural which is given before he com into the stable. Keep his limbs with coole ointments, and

and by no means let any hot spices come into his body: if he grow dry inwardly, wash't meat is very wholsom: If he grow loose, then give him straw in more abundance. Burning of sweet perfume in the stable is wholsome; and any thing you either do about your horse, or give unto your horse the more near, cleanly & sweet that it is, the better it nourisheth.

For ordering the Coach-horse, let him have good dressing twice a day, Hay and Provender his belly full and Litter enough to tumble on, and he cannot chufe but prosper. Let him be walk't and washt after travell, for by reason of their many occasions to stand still they must be inur'd to all hardnes, though it be much unwholsome. Their best food is sweet Hay, & well dried Beans and Oates, or Bean-bread: Look well to the strength of their shooes, & the galling of their harness. Keep their legs clean, especially about the hinder fetlocks, and when they are in the house, let them stand warmly cloathed.

Ordering of
Coach-horses.

For the ordering of the Pack-horse, or the Cart-horse they need no washing, walking, or houres of fasting; only dress them well, look to their shooes and backs, and then fill their bellies, and they will do their labour. Their best food is sweet Hay, Chaff, or Pease or Oat-hulls and Pease, or chopt straw, & Pease mixt together, once a week to give them warm Grains and Salt is not amiss, for their labour will prevent the breeding of worms, or such like mitchiefs.

Ordering of
the Pack and
Cart horse.

Now for the generall preservation of horses health, it is good whilst a horse is in youth & strength, to let him blood twice in the year, that is, beginning of the Spring & beginning of the Fall, when you may best afford him a weeks rest. After you have let him blood two daies after,

For the pres-
ervation of all
Horses.

ter give him a comfortable drench, as two spoonfulls of *Diapente* or such like, which is called *Horse-Mishridate*, in a quart of strong Ale. Use oft to perfume his head with *Frankincense*, and in the heat of Summer use oft to swim him. Let a fat horse drink oft, and a little at once, and a leane Horse whensoever he hath appetite. Much rubbing is comfortable, & cheereth every member. Be sure to let your Horse eat grafs once in a year, for that cooleth the blood, scours away grosse humors, & gives great strength and nourishment to the body. If notwithstanding all these principles, your Horse fall into sicknesse and disease, then look into the Chapters following and you shall find the truest, best approved, and the most familiar medicines for all manner of infirmities, that ever were known or published, except my *Master-Piece*.

CHAP. II.

Of Riding in generall, and of the particular knowledges belonging to the Art of Riding of a great Horse, or Horse for service or pleasure.

HAVING spoken something already of horses, it now followes we say something of the commendable exercise of riding great Horses, which in the very action it self speaketh Gentlemen to all that are performers or doers of the same. And though our English Gentry from a sloath in their industry, aim for the most part at no more skill, then the riding of a ridden and perfect Horse, which is but onely the setting forth of another mans vertue, and thereby making themselves richer in discourse then action: yet our English Husbandman, or good man whom I seek to make exact and perfect in all

all things shall not only recreate himself by riding the horses who the other men have made perfect, but shall by his own practise bring his horse from utter ignorance to the best skil that can be desired in his motions wherein he shall find a two-fold pleasure, the one an excellent contentment to his minde, that he can perform so worthy an action, without the chargeable assistance of others, and the other a healthfull support to his body, when by such recreation his spirits & inward faculties are revived and inflamed.

The pleasure
of riding.

But now me thinks I hear some say, that I have utterly taken away the tune of this string, I have stricken so oft upon it, and that indeed there can be no delight where there is no variation: and that surely I cannot vary any more upon this plain song, but the World will find discord either in this, or my former descants. But let them not deceive themselves, for my building standeth on a firm rock, and I know both shall be worthily justifiable: only this I must inform all men, that in times past, long since when our first rules of Horsemanship were given unto us, our Masters were not so skilfull in the abilities of horses performances as we are, but measur'd them by the proportions of their own weaker natures, & thence became so too much tender over them, that they respected neither the greatness of their own labours, nor the length of time before they assum'd to their desires, so in the end they might aspire to their wishes with safety & full satisfaction: whence it came to pass that in those times, & even now in these chiefly amongst those which are meerly Riders, & no Keepers, there is no his time allowed to the making up of a perfect Horse, then two years, when we know, and my self from experience can justify the same, that if the

The Riders
Apology.

Rider

Rider can keep as well as Ride, that is, give as well directions for the preservation of a horses health, and the avoydance of sorances and sicknes, as put in practice artfully every violence to be used in his Lessons, he may very well make up a perfect horse in three months, fit either for pleasure or battell, which is the full scope & end of this Treatise: wherein I would not have any man expect either new Rules, or contradiction of any already set down by men of practice and knowledge in the Art, but only a straightning or drawing of them together into a much narrower compass, giving satisfaction to our desires, and finishing up our work with speed, which before was almost lost or neglected, with the length of our labours, as you shal fully perceive by this discourse which followeth.

The taming of
a yong Colt.

First then to speak of the taming of a yong colt, which is as it were the preface or introduction to the art of riding, you shal after he hath been in the house a week or a fortnight, and is familiar with the man and will withall patiently indure currying, combing, rubbing, clawing and handling in every part and member of his body, without any shew of rebellion or knavishnesse, which you shal compass by all gentle and easie means, doing nothing about him suddenly or rashly, but with leisure and moderation: then you shal offer him a saddle, which you shal set in the manger before him, that he may smell to it, and look upon it, & you shal gingle the girths & stirrops about his ears, to make him careless of the noise, then with all gentlenes, after you have rubb'd his sides therewithal, you shal set it on his back, and gird it gently on, and then place his Crooper with all ease; which done, you shal take a sweet wasering trench, washt, and annoynted with honey and salt
and

His saddling
and bridling.

and put it into his mouth, placing it to hang directly about his tush, and as it were a little leaning thereupon: this you shall do in the morning as soon as you have dressed him, and then thus saddled and bridled, you shall lead him forth, and water him in your hand abroad: then bringing him in, and after he hath stood a little reined upon his trench an hour or more, take away the bridle and saddle, and let him go to his meat til the Evening: then lead him forth as before with the saddle to the water, then when he is set up, gently take off his saddle, and cherish him, and then dresse him, & cloath him up for all night.

The next day saddle and bridle him as before said, & put on him a strong musrole of writhen Iron, or a sharp Cavezan & Martingal, which you shall buckle at such length that he may no more but feel it when he jureth up his head, and then lead him forth into some new plow'd field, or soft ground; and there after you have made him trot a good space about you in your hand, & therby taken away from him all his wantonness, and knavish distractions, you shall offer your foot to the stirrop, at which if he shew any distaste, either in body or countenance, you shall then course him about again; then offer again, and with leisure rise halfe way up, and go down again: at which if he shrink, correct him as before, but if he take it patiently, then cherish him, and so mount into the saddle, which done, after cherishing, light down again, and give him bread or grafs to eat: then look that your girths be well girted and streight: that the crooper be strong and of just length, that the bridle hang even, and in his due place without inward or outward offence, that your stirrops be fit and generally all things, without offence either to
your

The first
backing.

your self or to the beast, and then as before, mount his back, seat your selfe just and even in the saddle, make the reins of your bridle of equall length, carry your rod without offence to his eye in your right hand, the point either directly upright, or thwarted toward your left shoulder: Then having cherisht him, let the Groom which before led him, having his hand on the chaff halter, lead him forward a dozen or twenty paces, then gently straining your hand, with the help of the footman make him stand still, then cherish him and lead him forward again, and do this five or six times one after another, till by continuall use you make him of your own accord (without the footmans help) by giving your body, and thrusting your legs forward, goe forward, which as soon as he doth, you shall stay him, and cherish him, and then sitting on his back, let your footman lead him home, and bring him to the block, where after you have cherisht him, you shall gently alight, & cause him to be led up, & wel drest & meated. The next day you shall bring him forth as before, and in all points, take his back, as aforesaid, & so by the help of the footman, trot him fore-right half a mile at least; then let the footman lay off his hand, & walk by him, till you have of your selfe trotted him forth another half mile, then cherish him, and make the footman give him some grasse or bread to eat, & then taking a large compass trot him home, and bring him to the block as before, and there alight, and so set him up.

The 3. day let your footman light upon some spare Jade, & then bringing your Colt to the block, take his back gently, and after you have cherisht him, the other riding before you, follow him forth-right a mile, ever and anon at the end of twenty or thirty score, stopping the

the Colt gently, cherishing him, and making him yeeld and goe back a step or two, and then putting him forward again, till he be so perfect, that with the least motion he will go forward, stop, and retire, which will be effected in two days more: in which space, if he chance at any time to strike or rebell, you shall make him which rides before you take the spare reyn, and lead him forward, whilst you give him two or three good lashes under the belly, and then being in his way, take the spare reyn to your self again: and thus you shal do, till all faults bee amended: then you shall spare your horseman, or guide, and only by your self for three or four days more trot him every morning and afternoon, at least a mile or two forward, using him only to stop or retire, and bringing him home a contrary way to that you went forth, till he bee so perfect and willing, that he wil take his way how or in what manner your selfe pleaseth, ever observing to mount and dismount at the block only, except some speciall occasion constrain you to the contrary.

This you may very well bring to passe the first week of the Horses riding.

As soon as you see your Horse will receive you to his back, trot forth-right, stop and retire, and doe all this with great patience and obedience, you shall then call into your mind the three maine points of a Horsemans knowledge, which are helps, corrections, and cherishings: and for helps, they consist in these: First, the voyce, which sounding sharply and cheerfully, crying, *Via, how, hey*, and such like, adde a spirit and liveliness to the Horse, and lend a great helpe to all his motions: then the bridle, which restrained, or at liberty, helps him how to do, and shews which way to do.

The three
main points
of a Horse-
mans skill.

Then

Then the Rod which being only shewed, is a help to direct being only moved, helps the quicknesse and nimblenesse of the motion; and being gently toucht withall, helps the lofsinesse of a horses salts and leaps, and makes him as it were gather all his strength into one point, & lastly, the calves of the leggs, stirrop leathers, and stirrops, which moved by the horses side, helps him to nimblenesse, swiftnesse, and readinesse in turning. Some to these helps, adde the help of the Spur, chiefly in high salts or boundings, but it must be done in a just and true time and with such gentle bitterness that the horse may understand it for a help, or else he will take distaste, and finding it savour like correction, instead of bettering his doings, do with more disorder, as to sprauke with his fore-feet in advancing, to yerk out with one or both his hinder feet in the corvet or bounding, shaking of his head, and such like, as will appear in practise.

Of Corrections,
and which
they be.

Now of Corrections, the most principle is the spur, which must not at any time be given triflingly, or itchingly, but soundly and sharply, as oft as just occasion shall require: then the Rod which upon disorder, sloth, or miscarriage of the members, must be given also soundly, then the voice which being delivered sharply and roughly, as *ha villain*, *carridro*, *diablo*, and such like threatnings, terrifieth the horse, and maketh him afraid to disobey: and lastly the bridle which now and then stricken with a hard choke in his mouth, reformeth many vices and distemperatures of his head: yet this last must be done seldom, and with great discretion, for to make a custome thereof, is the ready way to spoyle a horses mouth.

Of cherishing.

Now of Cherishings, there are generally in use but three

three, as first the voice, which being delivered smoothly and lovingly, as crying *holla so boy, there boy there*, and such like, gives the horse both a cheerfulnesse of spirit, and a knowledge that he hath done well: then the hand, by clapping him gently on the neck or buttock, or giving him grasse or other food, to eat after he hath pleased you: and lastly the big end of the Rod, by rubbing him therewith upon the withers or mane, which is very pleasing and delightfull to the Horse.

Now after these ordinary and actuall helps, corrections and cherishings, you shall have respect to the *Mus- role*, or *Cavezan* and *Martingale*, which carry in them all the three former both severall and unite; for it is first an especiall help and guide to every wel-disposed horse, for setting of his head in a true place forming of his Reine, and making him appeare comely and gallant in the eyes of the beholders; then it is a sharp correction when a horse yerkeeth out his nose, or disordereth his head any way, or striveth to plunge or run away with his Rider: And lastly it is a great cherishing unto the Beast, when he yieldeth his head to your hand, by shrinking from his face, and so leaving any more to torment him, but when he offendeth: whence it comes that more from this then any thing else, the Horse first gaineth the knowledge of his Masters will, and is desirous to perform it: therefore you shall be very carefull to the placing of this upon the Horse; as first, that it hang somewhat low, and rest upon the tender Crisell of the Horses nose, whereby the correction may be the sharper when occasion requires it; then that it be loose and not strait, whereby the Horse may feele upon the yielding in of his head, how the offence goeth from him, and so know that onely his owne disorder is

Of the Mus-
role and Mar-
tingale.

his own punishment. Lastly, he shall be careful to note how he winneth the Horses head, and by these degrees to draw his Martingale firmer and firmer, so as the Horse may ever have a gentle feeling of the same, and no more, till his Head and Reine be brought to that perfection that you desire, and then there to stay, and keep the Martingale constantly in that place only, which you shall performe in those few dayes which you trot your Horse forth right; being before you bring him to any Lesson, more then the knowledge of your self, and how to receive you to his back, and trot forth obediently with you.

Of treading
the large ring.

Choice of
ground.

When your Horse is brought unto some certainty of Rein, will trot forth right with you at your pleasure, and by your former exercise therein is brought to breath & delight in his travell, which will grow and increase upon him, as you grow and increase in your labour, then you shall bring him to the treading forth of the large Rings in this manner: First, if he be of heavy and sluggish nature, slowfull and dull, and albeit he have strength and sufficiency of body, yet you finde him slovenly and unapt, then you shall trot him into some new plowed field, soft and deep: But if hee bee of quicke and of fiery spirit, apt, nimble, and ready to learne, then you shall trot him into some sandy or gravelly place, where is strong and firme foothold, and there you shall marke out a spacious large Ring, at least threescore or fourescore paces in compasse, and having walked him fixe or seven times about the same on your right hand, you shall then by a little straitning of your right Reine, and laying the calfe of your left Legge to his side, make a halfe circle within your Ring upon your right hand, down to the center or mid-point thereof, and then by straitning your left

left Reine a little, and laying the collar of your right leg to his side; making another halfe circle to your left hand from the center to the outmost Vtrage, with two halfe circles contrary turneth, will make a perfect Roman S. within the Ring; then keeping your first large circumference, walk your horse about on your left hand, as oft as you did on your right, and then change within your Ring as you did before to your right hand again; & then trot him first on the right hand, then on the left; so long as you shal think convenient, And although our ancient Masters in this Art have prescribed unto us certain numbers of Ring-turns, and how oft it is meet to goe about on either hand, as if all horses were of one even ability, yet I would wish you to neglect those Rules, and only to practice your horse in this lesson, according to his strength of his body, sometimes applying him therein an hour, sometimes two, and sometimes three, more or less according to your discretione for the space of time can neither bring weariness nor tiring; and for your change of hands, you shall do it as oft as shal seem best to your self, being even very carefull to give him the most exercise and that hand, on which he is ever most unwilling to goe: and in this lesson be carefull also that he do it cheerfully, lustily, nimbly, quickening and inflaming his spirits by all the means possible; and when you find that he will trot his large rings perfectly, which will questionless be in less then a weeks space, being well applied therein, for you must not foreflow any morning except the Sabbath day, hardly any after-noon: also if you find him sloathful and heavy, for there is no greater hinderance then the Riders too much tenderness, nor no greater furtherance then a continual moderate exercise; therefore as I said, when he will trot his Rings wel, then

Of galloping
large Rings.

in the same manner, & with the same changes, you shall make him gallop the same Rings, which he shall do also with great dexterity, lightnesse, and much nimblenesse, without losing the least part or grace of his best reigne, nay so carefully you shall be thereof, that in this galloping, you shall, as it were gather his body together, and make his Rein rather better then it was, and make him take up his feet so truly and loftily, that not any eye may see or perceiue a falshood in his stroke, but that his inward feet play before his outward, & each of a side follow the other so directly, that his gallop may appear as the best grace of all his motions: neither shall you enter him into this lesson rashly & hastily, but soberly, & with discretion, making him first gallop a quarter of the ring, then half, then three parts, and lastly the whole Ring: neither shall you force him into his Ring with violence or the sharpnesse of spurs, but with spirit & mettall, making him by the lightnesse and cheerfulness of your own body, passe of his own accord into his gallop, and especially in his changes, where you may let him feel your Leg, and shew him your rod on the contrary side: and herein is to be noted, that continually those changes (in as much as they are made in a much straiter compass) must be done ever with great quickness, and more stirring nimblenesse then in this lesson.

Helps in the
large-Ring
turns.

Now for the helps necessary in these large ring-turns, they consist generally in the *Voice*, *Rod*, *Culves* of your Legs, and the *Bridle*, in the *Voice* by quickening him up, and reviving his spirits when he grows sloathfull, with these word, *How*, *hey*, or *via*: In the *Rod*, by shewing it him on the contrary side, or laying it on the contrary shoulder, and sometimes by shaking it over his head, which is a kind of threatening, chiefly when you make
your

your changes. In the calves of your legs, when you clap them hard to the contrary side to which he turneth, or by springing and jerking your legs forward, hard upon your stirrop-leathers, which will quicken him and make him gather up his limbs better than the spur by many degrees: and lastly, in the bridle, by drawing it in a little straiter, and holding it with some more constancy, when you put any of your former helps in use, or do any thing with more life or courage, for that maketh him draw his limbs together, and to straiten his rings with gracely comelineffe.

For the corrections in these large rings, they be di-
uers; as namely, the Bridle, the Spurre, and the Rod, and Corrections
in the ring-
turns. sometimes the voyce, yet that but seldome; for the bridle you shall correct your horse therewith if hee carry his head or chaps awry, making as it were mouths and ill-favoured countenances, giving him now and then a little check in the mouth, and awakening him from such forgetfull passions, or now and then drawing the trench to and fro in his mouth, which will reforme the errour; then the spur which must be laid sharp and hard to his sides, when you finde your helps will doe no good, but that his sloth rather more and more increaseth, or when hee presseth and hangeth hard upon your hand, or looseth the tutch of his reyne, or such like vices; for the Rod, when you finde that hee neglecteth the shewing or shaking of it, or when he disordereth any of his hinder parts and will not gather them up comely together, then you shall therewith give him a sound lash or two under the belly, or over the contrary shoulder, and to any of these former corrections you shall ever accompany the threatening of your voyce, when the fault is too much foule, and no otherwise, because there should be ever an iustire love

berwixt the Horse and the Horseman, which continuall chiding will either take away, or at least root out the apprehension thereof.

*Cherishing in
the Ring turn.*

Now for your cherishings, they are those which I formerly spake of; onely they must be used at no time but when your horse doth well, and hath pleased your mind, both with his cunning and tractableness: and although the time for the same be when he hath finish'd his lessons, yet there is a secret pleasing and cherishing of a horse with the bridle, which must be exercised in the doing of his lessons, and that is the sweetning of his mouth by a little ceasing of your bridle hand, and gently drawing it up back againe, letting it come and go with such an unperceiving motion, that none but the beast may know it.

*Of stopping
and going
back.*

When your horse can trot and gallop these large rings with all perfectnesse, which with good industry will be perfected in lesse then a fortnights exercise, you shall then proceed to make him stop faire, comely, and without danger, which you shall doe in this manner: First, as soon as you have taken his back, cherish him, put him gently forward, and bring him into a swift trot; after you have trotted him forty or threescore yards forward, you shall by drawing in your bridle-hand straitly and suddenly, make him gather his hinder legs and fore-legs together, and so in an instant stand still, which as soone as he doth, immediately, you shall ease your hand a little, yet not so much as may give him liberty to presse forward, but rather to yield backward, which if you finde he doth, you shall give him more liberty, and cherish him, and then having paused a while, draw in your bridle-hand, and make him goe backe two or three paces, at which if he strike, instantly ease your hand, and draw it up again, letting him come and goe till he yeeld
and

and goe backward, which (for the most part) all horses at the first will doe : but if it bee that your horse rebell and will not goe back with this gentle admonition, you shall then cause a foot-man standing by to put him backe with his hand, and in his motion you shall cherish him, that he may understand what your will is : and thus every time you make him stop, you shall make him retire back, till in one space of time you have made both lessons perfect : and this practise you shall use both till you come to your large rings, and at every time that you finish your lesson, or give the Horse breath or ease ; whereby you shall perceive that your horse shall learne to trot and gallop the large rings, to stop and retire back all in one space of time, because you see successively they follow one another, and are to be done (though three) but as one entire lesson.

Now for the helps in these lessons, the best for stopping is the choice of ground, as by making your horse ever to stop downe the sloape of some hill, or descending ground, whereby he may be compell'd to couch his hinder loins the better, and so make him stop most comely, and to observe that the ground be firme and hard, without danger of sliding, lest the horse finding such an imperfection, grow fearfull, and so refuse to do your will out of his owne danger. In retiring you shall helpe him with your rod, by putting it before his breast, or shaking it before his knees, to make him remove his feet more quick and nimbly.

Helps.

For corrections in stopping, it must sometimes bee done by your selfe, as with the even stroke of your spurs, when in his stop he disordereth his head, or with any one single spur, when he casteth out his hinder loines, and will not stop right in an even line ; and sometimes it

Corrections.

must be done by another by-stander, where he refuseth to stop at all, who standing at the place of stop; as soone as you draw up your hand, shall with his rod threaten the horse and make him not dare to presse forward, or if he do presse forward, to make him retire swiftly backe so much ground as he gained, both your selfe and the by-stander, rating him with your voyces extreamly: for corrections in retiring, they are the even strokes of both your spurs, when hee stickes, or presses upon your hand; and will not yield back; and also your rod struck sharply upon his knees and breasts, and the rod of a by-stander struck upon his breast, knees, and face, when his stubbornesse is too violent.

Cherishings.

But for his cherishings, they bee all formerly spoke of, when your will is comely and obediently performed, besides the addition of some other, as a present easing of your bridle hand, and the chapping and cherishing of the by-stander, and so offering him to stand and recover breath a good space after.

Of advancing before.

When your horse can stop and retire well, which may bee done in the same space that you teach him his large ring-turns, for it is as it were three lessons learn'd in one; you shall then teach him to advance before when hee stoppeth, which is very comely and gracefull to the beholders; and you shall do it in this manner: After you have stopped your horse, without giving your hand any ease, you shall lay the calves of both your legs hard to his sides, and adde thereto the noise of the shaking of your rod, and your voice, by crying *up, up*, which will at first (peradventure) but a little amaze him, because hee understandeth not your meaning: Therefore you shall put him forward again, and doe as before, and that with a little more strength, continuing the practice of the

the same till you perceive he taketh one foot from the earth, then cherish him a little, and so to the lessons againe, till he taketh up both his legges from the ground, which when he doth, orderly or disorderly, yet cherish him exceedingly, that he may come to the knowledge of your meaning, without which all your labour is lost; then to your former practice againe, till you have brought him to that perfectnesse, that he will with all readinesse advance as oft as you will give him the calves of your legs to his sides, be it lesse or more times together: this done, you shall looke to the orderly and comelinesse of his advancing: as first, that he takes up his legs both even together, and wind them inwards towards his body; then that he advance not too high (for feare of comming over upon you) but couch his hinder loins close to the ground; then that he spraueth not, nor paweth with his feet forward: and lastly that hee advance not for his owne pleasure, but when you command him by your own direct and orderly motions, for the contrary is a foule fault in Horsemanship.

For helps in this lesson, they are the calves of ycur legs, ^{Helps.} the shaking of your rod over his head, and your voice, as is before said, and the descent of some hanging ground, which will make his hinder loins couch the better.

The Corrections are according to the nature of offences, as the even stroake of your Spur, or a good lash with your rod, when you see hee fixeth his feet to the ground, and stubbornly applies himselfe to disobey you, or will take up his feet one after another, and not both together. If hee doe advance too high, so as he is ready to come over upon you, or if hee spraule or paw forth with his feet, you shall then not onely give him both your spurs hard together, but also a good jerke
or

or two with your rod betweene his eares: but if he advance when you would not have him, you shall then in the same instant jerk him over both the knees with your rod; and if he advance again, jerk him again, not ceasing till he fix his feet to the ground, or go backward, and then cherish him.

Cherishings.

For particular cherishings in this Lesson, they are no other than those former spoke of, onely they must be done with a more ready watchfulnesse, in the very instant and moment of time, in which he performeth any thing well, that the horse may understand why, and wherefore he receiveth such contentment, and thereby be encouraged to continue in his goodnesse, and be more ready to apprehend his Riders pleasure.

The use of
advancing.

For the use of advancing, it is two-fold: as namely, to give a grace to his other lessons, and to bring his body to nimbleness: yet for the most part it is only used at the stop, where when you have finish'd any lesson, if then concluding with the stop, you make him advance, once, twice, or thrice, it will be both a grace to the beast, and shew much art in the Horse-man; also it maketh a horse apt and ready to turn well, and maketh him trust to his hinder legs, whereby his fore-parts may be directed and governed at the Horse-mans pleasure.

Of yerk-
ing
behinde.

Next to advancing, you shall teach your Horse to yerk behinde, in this manner: When at any time you have made him stop, you shall presently with your rod give him a good jerk under the belly neare to his flanke, which though at the first hee apprehend not, yet by a continuall and constant use thereof, you shall in the end bring him to yerk out his hinder legs; at the first doing whereof, you shall cherish him, for that is the onely language by which he knoweth he doth your will, and then having

having paused a little, make him do it againe, encreasing it every day, and doubling his doings, till he be so ready, that when you please to give the jerk, he will then give the yerke, and then you shall looke to the comelineffe of his doings, that is to say, that he yerke not out his hinder legs, till his fore-legs be above the ground, then that he yerke not one leg farther out then the other, but both even together. then that hee yerke not too high, and lastly, that he yerke not one legge out whilest the other is on the ground, all which are errours of great grossefneffe. Therefore to make the horse more perfect in this lesson, it shall be good to teach him to yerke out behinde, when hee standeth in the stable, by jerking him upon the buttockes with your rod, and not ceasing to molest him till hee raise his rumpe above the ground, and then to cherish him, and so to apply him without any ease and rest, till he doe your will; then when he is perfect to put the same in practise when you are in the field on his back, by turning your rod in your hand to his buttock-ward, and touching him therewith, to make him yerke as aforesaid.

For the helpes, they are the constant staying his ^{Helps.} mouth on the bridle, the stroke of your rod under his belly, or the gentle touching him upon the rumpe with the same.

The corrections are onely the even stroake of your ^{Correction.} spurs, when either he refuseth to yerke, or yerketh out disorderly, or out of malice; or the single spur on that side on which he yerketh out most disorderly: and lastly, a restlesse holding of him to the lesson, not giving him any rest or ease, till he do it in that manner which you can wish.

Then for his cherishings, they are all those formerly ^{Cherishings.} mentioned,

mentioned, being bestowed upon him in the very instant of his well-doing.

Of turning.

When your Horse is perfect in all the lessons formerly spoke of, and understandeth the helps and corrections belonging to the same, you shall then teach him to turne readily on both hands, by straitning his large rings, and bringing them into a much lesse compass, and although amongst Horse-men, and in the Art of Horsemanship, there are divers and sundry turnes, some high and lofty, as the turne upon the *Corvet*, *Capriole*, or on bounds, some close and neare the ground, as the tune *Tarya*, *Tarya*, or these we call *Caragolo*, *Serpegiare*, and such like, and some swift and flying, as the *Incavellare*, *Chambetta*, and such like; yet sith they all labour but to one end, which is to bring an horse to an exact swiftnesse and readinesse in turning, I will in as brieve and plaine manner as I can, shew you how to compasse the same. First, therefore you shall make out a ring some three or foure yards in compasse, and in the same with all gentleness a while walke your horse, suffering him to goe the same at his owne pleasure, gathering his head up by little and little, and making him take pleasure in the same, till you find that he taketh knowledge of the Ring, and will with all willingness make about the same, coveting rather to straiten it, than inlarge it, which perceived, you shall then carry your bridle-hand constant and somewhat strait, yet the outmost reyne ever somewhat more strait than the inmost, making the horse rather look from the ring than into the ring, and the calve of your leg (as occasion shall serve) somewhat neer to the outward side of the horse, and then you shal trot him about the ring, first on the one side and then on the other, making your changes within that strait ring, as you did before within the large ring.

And

And in this sort without fealing, you shall exercise your Horse a full hour together, then stop him, make him advance twice or thrice together, then retire in an even Line, and so stand still a pretty while, and cherish him, then when he hath taken fresh breath, to him againe, and do as before, continually labouring by raising up your bridle hand, and thrusting forward your Legs and body, to bring his trot to all the swiftness, and looseness that may be, and in your changes to do them so readily, and roundly as may be also, making him to lap his outmost leg so much over his inmost leg, that he may cover it more then a foot over, and thus you shall exercise him a whole forenoon at least a week together, only doing his former lessons but once over in a morning, & no more, and in this practice you teach him perfectly three lessons together, that is, the turn *Terra, Terra*, the *Incaualare*, and the *Chambetta*, the turn *Terra, Terra*, in the outmost circle of the strait Ring, and the *Incaualare* and *Chambetta* in the changes, wherein he is forc'd to lap one leg over another, or else to lift up the inmost leg from the ground, while he brings the outmost over it: and surely in this Ring and these changes, consisteth all the main Art of turning, and the chiefest glory both of the horse and the horse-man: & therefore it is meet for every Rider to think this lesson never perfectly learnt, and therefore continually to practise his horse in the same, making him not only tread and trot these narrow rings, but also gallop them, and from gallopping them, to passe them about in ground salts, as by taking up his fore-legs from the ground both together, and bringing his hinder feet into their place, and so passing the Ring about once or twice or thrice, at your pleasure, or as oft as the horses strength & courage wil allow: & this is the

true

true turne, called *Terra*, *Terra*, and of greatest request with Horse-men, and likewise with Souldiers; and this will every horse naturally and easily be brought unto, only by a continuall trotting and gallopping of these narrow Rings. Thus you see the perfectnesse of your large Rings brings your Horse to an easie use of the strait Rings; and the easie knowledge of the strait Rings brings a Horse to the perfection of turning, which is the ground and maine summe of this Art, as stopping begets retiring, and retiring advancing. Thus every Lesson as it were a chaine is linked one to another.

Helps.

The helps belonging to turning, are all whatsoever are formerly spoken of, because it is a Lesson, which besides that it containeth in it selfe all other Lessons, so it must be done with more courage, Art, and nimblenesse, then any else whatsoever, and therefore the Horse had need of all the assistance that can possibly be given him.

Corrections.

The corrections are the spurs given on the outmost side, when the Horse sticks, and is harder to come about on the one side, then on the other; and the Rod stricken hard on the outmost side of the offending member, as also a continuall labour, when the Horse shews either unwillingnesse or disobedience: touching the un-nimblenesse of his turning, when he bears one Legge against another, or treads one foot upon another, the raps and hurts he doth himself are sufficient corrections, and wil both make him know his faule and amend it.

Cherishings.

For his cherishings, they are also the former already spoke of, yet to be used (if possible) with greater earnestnesse, in as much as this Lesson being most running, would for the performance thereof ever receive the most comfort.

Your Horse being brought to this perfection, that he

wi

will perfectly tread his large rings, stop, retire, advance before, yerk behind, and turn readily on either hand, you shall then take away his mussole and trench, and in stead thereof put upon his head a gentle Cavezan or two joynts and three pieces, with a chap-band underneath, which you shall buckle close, but not streight, and be sure that the cavezan lie upon the tender grissel of the horses nose, somewhat near to the upper part of his nostrils, then to the chap-band you shall fasten the Martingale, and lastly to the rings on each side the cavezan, you shall fasten long divided reins, more then a yard and a halfe in length a piece, then into his mouth you shall put a sweet smooth cannon bit, with a plain watering chain, the cheek being of large size, so as it may arme a little above the point of his shoulder, and the kirble shall be thick, round, and large, hanging loosely upon his nether lip, and inciting the horse with his lip to play with the same. Thus armed you shall take his back, and casting the left reine of your cavezan over the Horses right shoulder, you shall bear it with your thumb, with the reins of the bit in your left hand; and the right reines of the cavezan you shall cast over the horses left shoulder, and bear it with your Rod in your right hand, and so trot him forth the first morning out right a mile or two in the high way, making him only feeble and grow acquainted with the bit, and only making him new and then stop and retire, and gathering up his head into a due place, and fashioning his reine with all the beaury and comelinesse that may be, which done, the next day you shall bring him to his large rings, and as was before shewed there make him perfect with the bit as you did with the snaffle: first in trotting, then in galloping of the same, then make him stop, retire, advance, yerk behind,

and

and come upon their hand with a great deal more perfectnesse, and more grace then was formerly done with the trench, which is an easie labour, in as much as the bit is of much better command, and brings more comeliness to the horses motions, is also a greater help, a sharper correction, and a cherisher of more comfort then any before used. And thus in the first month you may make any horse perfect upon the trene in the lessons before spoke of, so in the second month you may make the same lessons a great deal more perfect upon the bit, and so presume in two months to have a perfect ground horse, fit either for Souldier or Schollar, that hath any good rules of Horseman-shipp in him.

Of the turning
Post.

Now forasmuch as the Art in turning in horses is of great difficulty, and ought of all Lessons to be most elaborate, I will speak a little further thereof, and shew you the practice of these present times, for the best accomplishment of the same, without stirring up evil motions in the Horse, whence Restiveness, and other vild errours do grow; for it is certain that every Horse naturally desireth neither offence, nor to offend; but the rash discretion of ignorant Horse-men, which wil compell a Horse to do, before he know what, or how to do, is the begetting of those evils which are hardly or ever reclaimed: for a horse is like an ill brought up boy, who having learnt drunkennesse in his youth, wil hardly be sober in his age, and having once got a knavish quality, though he be never so much punished for the same, will yet now and then shew that the remembrance is not utterly extinguished; and forasmuch as in this Lesson of strait turnes, there is so much curious hardnesse that a Horse is most subject to rebell, and learn many evils thereby, therefore to prevent all those evils, you shall

shall cause a smooth strong post to be wel ram'd, and fixed in the earth in the midst of the strait ring, at the very point and center thereof, then causing a footman to stand at the post, you shall give him the right rein of your Cavezan, which you shal make him hold about the post, and so walk or trot your horse about the same on your right hand as long as you please, then taking up the right rein, give him up the left rein, and do as much upon the left hand, and thus change from hand to hand; as oft as you shall think convenient, till you have brought your horse to the absolute perfection of every turne, the post being such a guide and bond unto the horse, that albeit the horseman were of himselfe utterly ignorant, yet it is impossible the horse should either disorder or disobey the Riders purpose.

When your horse can thus perfectly set every severall turne either strait or open with his bit, you shall then teach him to manage, which is the onely posture for the use of the sword on horse-backe, and you shall doe it in this manner: First, cause some by-stander to pricke up in the earth two riping rods, about twenty or forty yards or more, as you thinke good, distant one from the other; then walke your horse in a strait turne or ring about, the first on your right hand, and so passing him in an even furrow downe to the other Rod, walke about it also in a narrow Ring on your left hand, then thrust him into a gentle gallop downe the even furrow, till you come to the first Rod, and there making him (as it were) stop, and advance without any pause or intermission of time, thrust him forward againe, and beat the turne *Terra, Terra*, about it on your right hand, then gallop forth right to the other Rod, and in the same manner beate the turne about on your left hand; and thus doe as
E Of manna-
3th B.
oft

oft as you shall think it convenient for your own practice and the horses strength.

Diversities of
Manages.

Now of these manages our ancient Masters in Horsemanship have made divers kinds, as manage with rest, and manage without rest, manage with single turnes, and manage with double turnes, which indeed doth rather breed confusion, than understanding in either the Horse or Horseman: therefore for your better knowledge, I will reduce them onely but to two kinds: that is *manage open*, and *manage close*: your open manage is that which I shewed you before, when you turne *Terra, Terra*, which is the most open of all strait turnes: and your close manage is when you turne upon the *incavalare*, or *Chambetta*, which are the closest of all turnes, and may bee done as before I shewed in a flying manner, even upon one foot, which although it bee artfull, yet it is not so glorious and safe for the Souldiers practice, only this you may be most assured of, that when a Horse can manage upon both these turns, he may manage without more instruction, upon any other turn whatsoever.

Of the carere,

When your Horse is perfect in the manages before-said, you may then passe a *carere*, at your pleasure, which is to run your horse forth-right at his full speed, and then making him stop quickly, suddenly, firme, and close on his buttock: in which lesson there needeth little instructions, but onely some few observations, as first, that you make not your *carere* too long, whereby the horse may be weakened, or too short, whereby his true winde and courage may be undiscovered, but competent and indifferent, as about foure or fivescore yards at the most: then that you start him gently without a fright: and lastly, that you first give him a little warning with your bridle hand, and then stop him firmly and strongly; which place

place of stop, if it be a little bending downwards, it is a great deal the better. And thus in these lessons already shewed you, consisteth all the full perfection of a horse for service in the warres, which any painfull man may bring his horse wel unto in less then three months, how ever our Ancients in former times have been blind, and in the same practice have wasted two yeares ere they brought it to perfection.

Now forasmuch as to the Art of riding belongeth ^{Horses for} divers other salts and leaps, right pleasant and curious ^{pleasure.} to behold, and though not generally used in the wars,

yet not utterly uselesse for the same, and sith they are many times very needfull for the health of mans body, I will by no means abridge our English Husband-man of the same, but proceed to the lessons which are meet

for horses of pleasure, of which the first is to make a ^{Of bounding} horse bound aloft with all his foure feet from the ^{aloft.} ground, and you shall do it in this manner; When you

have trotted your horse forth-right a dozen or twenty yards, you shall stop him, and when he hath advanced once or twice, you shall a little straiten your bridle-hand, and then give him the even stroke of both your spurs together hard, which at first will but only quicken and amaze him, but doing it againe and againe, it will breed other thoughts in him, and he being of spirit and mettall (as it is lost labour to offer to teach a Jade such motions) hee will presently gather up his body and either rise little or much from the ground, then presently cherish him, and after some rest, offer him the like againe, and thus do till you have made him bound twice or thrice, then make much of him, and do no more for that day; the next day renew his Lesson againe, and double his exercise, increasing so day by day, till he come to that perfectnesse, that

he will bound whensoever your Spurs shall command him.

Of the Corvet

When your horse can bound perfectly, then you shall teach him the Corvet in this manner: You shall at the corner where two walls joyn together, a little hollow the ground a horses length or more, and then place a smooth strong post by the side of the hollownesse a horses length likewise from the wall; then over against the post fasten an Iron Ring in the wall; this done, ride your horse into the hollow place, and fasten one of the reins of the Cavezan unto the Ring, and the other about the post, then after you have cherish'd your horse, make him advance, by the help of the calves of your legs onely twice or thrice together; then let him stand still, and cherish him, then make him to advance again at least a dozen times together, then rest and after advance twenty or forty times together, daily increasing his advancing as he growes perfect therein, till you perceive that he hath got such habit therein that he will by no means presse forward, but keeping his ground certaine, advance both before and behinde of an equall height, and keep one just and certaine time with the motion of your legs, neither doing slower nor faster, but all after one manner and leisure: but if you finde that he doth not raise his hinder parts high enough, then you shall cause a footman to stand by you, and as you make him advance before, so the footman by jerking him gently upon his hinder fillets with his rod to raise up his hinder parts; also this will bring your horse in few days to a perfect and brave Corvet, so that after you may do it in any place where you please, without the help either of wall or post, or other by-stander.

Of the gallop
Galliard.

When your horse is made perfect in the Corvet, and that

that he will do it readily and comely, you shall at the end of every third or fourth advancing, give him the stroake of your Spurs, and make him bound aloft; then put him to his Corvet again as before, and then make him bound againe; and thus at the end of every third advancing, see you make him bound for the length of a rilt bar, or an ordinary managing furrow, according to the horses strength, and this is called the gallop galliard, which if it be taught a horse along by the side of some wal or smooth pale, it is so much the better, and a great deal fewer disorders will rise and trouble the Rider.

The next lesson you shall teach your horse after the gallop galliard, is the *Capriole*, or Goats leap, which is the same manner of motion which the corvet is, only it is to be done forward, & much ground gained in the salt, & the horse is to raise his hinder parts as high or rather higher then his fore-parts, and to keep rather a swifter then slower time in doing of it; therefore when you teach your horse to do it, you shall bring him into some hollow furrow, where the ground is a little descending, & turning his head to the descent, put him into the corvet temperate and gently, then when you give him the calves of your legs to raise up his fore-parts, in the same instant jerk your leg violently forward again, that he may not stick, but carry his hinder-legs after his fore-legs, and let some skilfull foot-man standing by your side jerk the horse over the fillets with his rod, & make him raise up his hinder-parts; and thus do without ceasing, till he perform your will nimbly and cunningly, and then forget not to cherish him, & give him all comfort possible. And this lesson and the other which consist of violent and quick salts or leaps, would ever be practised the first in the morning whilst a horse is fresh &

Of the Capriole.

lusty, for to put him to them after his fire edge is taken away, wil but bring him to a loathing of his instruction, orat best to doe them but slovenly, heavily, and unwillingly.

Of going a-
side.

There is also another motion which is pleasing to the eye, though it be very laboursome to the body, which is to make a horse goe side-long of which hand soever the Rider is disposed, and is very necessary in the wars, because it is the avoyding of any blow comming from the enemy. This motion when you intend to teach your Horse, you shall draw up your bridle-hand somewhat strait, and if you determine to have him goe aside to your right hand, lay your left Reine close to his necke, and the calve of your left legge close to his side, and as you did in the *Incavalare*, make him lap, or put his left legge over his Right, then turning your Rod backward, and jerking him gently on the left hinder thigh, make him bring his hinder parts to the Right side also, and stand in an even line as at the first, then make him remove his fore-parts more then before, so that he may stand as it were, crosse over the even line, and then make him bring his hinder-parts after, and stand in an even line againe; and thus do till by long practice hee will move his fore parts and hinder parts both together, and go side-long as farre as you please, then cherish him, and if you will have him go towards your left hand, doe as you did before, using all your helps and corrections on the right side onely. And thus much I think is sufficient to have spoke touching all the severall lessons meet to be taught to any horse whatsoever, whether he be for service or for pleasure, and which being performed artfully, carefully, and with patience, you may presume your horse is compleat and perfect, the rather sith

no man can find out any invention, or teach any other motions to a horse, which may be good and comly, but you shall easily perceive, that they are received from some one of these already rehearsed.

Now if you shalbe called to ride before a Prince, you must not observe the libertie of your own will, but the state of the person before whom you ride, and the grace of the horse which you ride; and therefore being come into the riding place, you shal chuse your ground, so that the person before whom you are to ride may stand in the midst thereof, so as he may well behold both the passage of the horse to him and from him: then being seated in a comely order, and every ornament about you handsome and decent, you shall put your horse gently forth into a comly trot, and being come against the Person of estate, bow your body downe to the crest of your horse, then raising your selfe againe, passe halfe a score yards beyond him, and there marking out a narrow ring, thrust your horse into a gentle gallop, and give him two or three managing turns in as short ground as may be, to shew his nimblenesse and readinesse: then upon the last turne, his face being toward the great person, stop him comely and close, and make him to advance twice or thrice; then having taken breath, put him into a gallop galiard, and so passe along the length of the even furrow with that salt, making him do it also round about the ring: then his face being toward the Prince, stop him and give him fresh breath, then thrust him into the Carriole, now and then making him yerke out behind, yet so as it may be perceived it is your will, and not the horses malice: and having gone about the ring with that salt, and his face brought to looke upon the Prince, stop him again and give him breath: then drawing nearer

Riding before
a Prince.

Of the Car-
golo.

to the Prince, you shal beat the turn *Terra, Terra*, first in a pretty large compasse, then by small degrees straitning it a little and a little, draw it to the very center, where you may give two or three close flying turnes, and then changing your hands undoe all that you did before, till you come to the Rings first largeness, then the horses face being direct upon the Prince, stop him, & put him into a corvet, and in that motion hold him a pretty space, making him do it first in an even line, first to the right hand, then to the left, now backward, then forward again: and thus having performed every motion orderly and comely, bow down your body to the Prince, and so depart.

To ride for
recreation.

But if you intend to ride onely for recreation, then you shall mark what Lesson your horse is most imperfect in, and with that lesson you shal ever when you ride both begin and end; after it you shall fall to those lessons which are to your self most difficult, and by the practice of them bring your selfe to a perfectnesse, then consequently to all other lessons, repeating (as it were) every one over more or lesse, lest want of use breed forgetfulness, and forgetfulness utter ignorance; but if your recreation in riding be tied to any special rules of health, and that your practice therein proceed more from the commandment of your Physitian then your pleasure, then I would wish you in the morning first to begin with a stirring, or rough lesson, as the gallop galliard, bounding, or such like, which having a little stirred your blood, and made it warm, you shall then calm it again with a gentle manage, or the galloping of large Rings; then to stirre your spirits againe, to bring the stone downe, or procure appetite, passe into the capriole or corvet; and then to make quiet those moved parts,

set the turn called, *Terra, Terra*, the *Incarvelare*, and such like. And thus one while stirring your blood, & another while moderately allaying such stirring, you shall give your body that due and proper exercise which is most fit for health and long life. Many other ways this recreation may be used for the good of a mans body, which because particular infirmities must give particular rules how and when to use it, I wil at this time speak no further thereof, but refer the exercise to their owne pleasures which shall practise the same, and to the good they shall find in the practice.

CHAP. III.

Of the breeding of all sorts of Horses, fit for the Husbandmans use.

THE minds of men being swayed with many various motions, take delight sometimes to be recreated rather with contemplative delights, then with active pleasures, and there is strong reason therefore, because disability of body, or affairs of the Kingdome or Common-wealth, may take a man from those pre-occupations, which otherwise might stir him to more laborious exercise; and of these contemplative Recreations, I can prefer none before that Gentlemanly & beneficial delight of breeding creatures meet for the use of man, & the good of the Common-wealth, wherein he liveth, & of these breedings I cannot esteem any so excellent, as the breeding of Horses, both for the pleasure we gain thereby in our own particular service, and also for the strength, defence, and tillage of the Kingdom.

He therefore that sureth his recreation to the breeding of horses, must first have respect unto the ground whereon he liveth or injoyeth; for every ground is not meet

The breeding
of Horses.

to

to breed on, but some too good, some too bad: some too good, because they may be exhausted to a more beneficiall commoditie, horses having a world of casualties attending on them, and many years before the true profit doth arise; and some too bad, because the extreame barrenness of the same will denie competent nourishment to the thing bred, and so to the losse of time and profit adde mortalitye.

Grounds to
breed on.

The grounds then meet to breed horses on, would neither be extreame fruitfull, nor extreame barren, but of an indifferent mixture, yielding rather a short sweet burthen, then a long, rich and fruitfull; it would rather lie high then low, but howsoever firme and hard under the foot; it would bee full of Mole-hills, uneven treadings, hills, and much cragginess, to bring colts to nimbleness of foot; it would have good store of fresh waters, an open sharp aire, and some convenient covert; and this ground is best, if it be severall and inclosed, yet may be bred upon, though it be open, and in common, onely some more carefulnesse to bee looked for, a little before, and in the time of Foaling. Nay, the grounds which are neither severall nor common, are very good also to breed on, and those be your teathering grounds, which we call particular grounds; for though they be proper commonly to one man, yet they are not divided nor eaten otherwise then at the owners pleasure: And these teathering grounds are as good as any grounds for the first nourishing of a Foale, if they be amongst Corn grounds, or any grain except pease onely.

Division of
grounds.

If you have much ground to breed on, you shall divide it into many pastures, the least and barrenest for your Stallion to run with your Mares in, those which have least danger of waters are for your Mares to foal in the

the fruitfulllest and of best growth for your Mares to give milk in, and the most spacious and unevenest to bring up your Colts in after they are weaned.

For the choyce of a good Stallion, and which is best for our Kingdome, opinion swayeth so far, that a man can hardly give well-received Directions: yet surely if men will be ruled by the truth of experience, the best Stallion to beget horses for the wars is the *Courser*, the *Jennet*, or the *Turks*; the best for coursing and running is the *Barbary*; the best for hunting is the *Bastard courser*, begot of the *English*; the best for the Coach is the *Flemish*, the best for travell or burthen is the *English*, and the best for ease is the *Irish-lobby*.

Choice of
Stallion, and
which are best.

For the choyce of *Mares*, you shal greatly respect their shapes and mettals, especially that they bee beautifully fore-handed, for they give much goodnesse to their Foales; and for their kindes, any of the *Races* before spoken of is very good, or any of them mixt with our true *English Races*, as *Bastard-courser Mare*, *Bastard-Jennet*, *Bastard-Turke*, *Barbary*, &c.

Choyce of
Mares.

The best time to put your Stallion & Mares together is in the middle of *March*, if you have any grasse, as you should have great care for that purpose, and one foale falling in *March*, is worth two falling in *May*, because he possesseth, as it were, two winters in a year, & is therby so hardned, that nothing can (almost) after impair him, and the best time to take your horse from the Mares again, is at the end of *April*, or middle of *May*, in which you shal note, that from the middle of *March*, til the midst of *May*, you may at any time put your Stallions to your Mares, and a moneths continuance is ever sufficient: provided ever as near, as you can, that you put them together in the increase of the Moon; for Foals
got

When to put
them together.

Of covering
Mares.

got in the wane are not accounted strong or healthfull. For covering of Mares, it is to be done two wayes, out of hand, or in hand; out of hand, as when the horse and Mares run together abroad, as is before said, or turned loose into some empty barn for three nights one after another, which is the surest and the safest way for a Mares holding; or in hand, early in a morning, and late at an evening two or three dayes together, when you bring the Horse to the Mare, and make him cover her once or twice at a time, holding him fast in your hand, and when the act is done, lead him back to the stable; and in this act you shall ever observe, as soon as the horse cometh from her back, presently to cast a payle of cold water on her hinder parts, or else to chase her swiftly, up and downe, for fear by standing still she cast out the seed, which is very ordinary.

To know if a
Mare hold.

To know whether your Mare hold to the horse or no there be divers wayes, of which the best is by offering her the horse againe at the next increate of the Moon, which if she willingly receive, it is a signe she held not before; but if she refuse, then it is most certaine she is sped, or if you powre a spoonfull of cold vinegar into her eare, if she shake onely her head, it is a signe she holds; but if she shake head, body, and all, then truly it is a signe that she doth not hold: Lastly, if after she is covered you see her scoure, her coat grow smooth and shining, and that she doth (as it were) renew and increase in liking, it is a signe she holds; but if shee hold at a stay without any amendment, then offer the horse againe for she is not served.

To conceive
Male-foals.

To make your Mares conceive most male Foales, you shall be sure to keep your Stallion proud, and your Mare poore, that his lust mastering hers, he may only
be

bee predominant and chiefe in the action: many other rules fancy deviseth, but they erre in their ends, and I would by no meanes have this discourse capable of any uncertainty.

If you have any advantage given you by friendship, or otherwise whereby you may have a Mare at the present very well covered, onely yours is not yet ready for the horse, you shall in this case to provoke lust in her, give her to drinke good store of clarified honey, and new milk mixt together, and then with a bush of nettles all to nettle her privy parts, and then immediatly offer her the horse.

To keepe your Mares from barrennes, and to make them ever apt to conceive foales, you shall by no meanes feed too extreame fat, but keepe them in a middle state of body by moderate labour, for the leaner they are when then they come to take horse, the much better they will conceive.

After your Mares have been covered, and that you perceive in them the marks of conceiving, you shall let them rest three weekes or a month, that the substance may knit; then after moderately labour or travell them, till you see them spring, and then turn them abroad, and let them run till they foale; for to house them after is dangerous and unwholsome.

If your Mare bee hard of foaling, or will not cleanse after she hath foaled, you shall take a pinte of running water, wherein good store of Fennell hath been boiled, and as much strong, old, sweet wine, with a fourth part of the best Sallet oile, and having mixt them well together, being but luke-warme, poure it into her nostrils, and then hold and stop them close, that shee may straine her whole body, and it will presently give her ease.

As

Ordering of
Mares after
foaling.

As soone as your Mare hath foal'd, you shall remove her into the best grasse you have, which is fresh and unfoyled, to make her milk spring; and if it be early in the yeare, you shall have a care that there be good shelter in the same, and there let her nourish her foale most part of the summer following.

Weaning of
Foales.

As touching the weaning of foals, though some use to weane them at *Michaëlas*, or *Martilmas* following; out of a supposition that the winter milke is not good or wholsome, yet they are much deceived, and if you can by any convenient meanes (saving greater losses) let your foales run with their Dams the whole yeare, even till they foale againe, for it will keepe the foale better in health, in more lust, and least subject to renderesse.

Ordering af-
ter the wean-
ing.

When you intend to weane your foales, you shall take them from their Dams over night, and drive them into some empty house, where they may rest, and the Mares bee free from their noises: then on the morning following give to every foale fasting a branch or two of *Saven* anointed or rold in butter, and then having fasted two houres after, give him a little meate, as grasse, hay, or garbidge of Corne, with some cleare water, and doe this three daies together; then seeing that they have forgotten their Dams, geld such Colt foales as you intend to make geldings of; and after their swellings are past, put them into your other Colt-foales into a pasture provided for them by themselves, and your Filly-foales into another by themselves: which Pastures may either be high Woods, Commons, or such like spacious pieces of ground, where they may run till they be ready for the Saddle.

Gelding of
Colts.

Now, albeit I proportion unto you this manner of gelding of Foales, yet I would have you know that the best

best and safest way to geld them is, if it may be under the Dam when they suck, as at nine, or at fifteen daies of age, if the stones appear, or else so soon as you can by any means perceive them fall down into the cod, for then there will be no danger of swelling, or other mischiefs, which commonly attend the action. And thus much touching the breeding of horses, and the observations due to the same through all the courses and passages thereof, as hath been found by ancient practice and experience, as appears in my *Master-Piece*.

CHAP. IV.

Of Horses for travell, and how to make them amble.

THe Husbandman, whose occupation is the generall affairs of the Common-wealth, as some to the market, some to the City, and some to the seats of Justice, must necessarily be employed almost in continuall travell: and therefore it is meet that he be provided ever of a good and easie travelling horse.

The marks whereby he shall chuse a good travelling horse, are these: he shalbe of good colour & shape, lean headed, and round foreheaded, a full eye, open nostrill, wide jawed, loose thropled, deep neckt, thin crested, broad breast, flat chinn'd, out ribb'd, clean limb'd, shor joynted, strong hoofed, well mettall'd, neither fiery nor craving, strong in every member, & easie to mount and get up upon; he shall follow without haling, and stand still when he is restrained.

The marks of a good travelling horse.

Now forasmuch as there are a world of good horses which are not easie, and a world of easie horses which are not good, you shall by these directions following make any horse omble whatsoever: first, then you shall understand that practice hath made divers men believe that

To make a horse amble.

D v rs way.s
of ambling.

that divers ways they can make a horse amble, as by gagging them in the mouths, by toying them in deep earth, by the helpe of shooes, by galloping and tiring, or such like, all which are ill and imperfect; yet the truth is, there is but one certain and true way to compass it, and that is to make a strong garth web, flat and well quilted with cotten, four pasterns for the smals of his fore-legs, under his knees, and for the smals of his hinder legs somewhat below the spavin joints: to these pasterns you shal fix strong straps of leather, with good iron buckles to make shorter or longer at pleasure, and having placed them about his four-legs, you shal take two severall round ropes of an easie twist, made with strong loops at either end, and not above eight handfuls in length, and these the horse standing to a true proportion, you shal fasten to the four straps of leather, to wit, one of them to his near fore-leg, and his near hinder-leg, and the other to his far fore-leg, and his far hinder-leg, which is called

Of trammel
ling.

amongst Horse-men trammeling; with these you shal let him walke in some inclosed piece of ground, till hee can so perfectly goe in the same, that when at any time you offer to chase him, you may see him amble swiftly and truely; then you shal take his back, and ride him with the same trammels, at least three or four times a day, till you find that he is so perfect, that no way can be so rough and uneven as to compell him to alter his stroke to goe unnimble. This done, you may first take away one trammell, then after the other, and only wreath about under his foure-feet locks thick and heavy great roles of Hay or Straw Ropes; and so ride him with the same a good space after; for it wil make him amble easie, then cut them away, and ride and exercise him without any thing but the ordinary help

Of whipsing.

help of the bridles, and there is no doubt but he will keep his pace to your full contentment and pleasure.

Now during this time of your teaching, if your horse strike not a large stroke, & overreach enough, then you shall make the tramell the straiter, but if he overreach too much, then you shall give it more liberty: and herein you shall find, that an inch straitning, or an inch enlarging will adde or abate at least half a foot, an whole foot and direct stroke: and thus much touching the teaching of any horse to amble, of what nature or quality soever he be, or how unapt or untoward soever to learn.

C H A P. V.

Of the ordering and dieting of the Hunting-horse.

Some love hunting for the exercise of their own bodies, some for the chase they hunt, some for the running of the hounds, and some for the training of their horses, whereby they may find the excellency of their goodnesse and indurance: to him therefore which placeth his delight in the goodnesse of his horse, I would wish him thus to order & diet him, & he shall most assuredly come to the true knowledge of the best worth which is within him; and if in these rules, which I now shew, I be lesse curious then formerly I have been, let no man wonder thereat, but know that *time* (which is the mother of experience) doth in our labors shew us more new and more neerer waies to our ends, then at the first we conceived: And though when I first practised this Art; I knew not how to bring a very fat horse from *Michaelmas* till *Christmas*, to shew his utmost perfection, I know now in two moneths (though never so foule)

F how

how to make him for any wager, daring now boldly to adventure on that, with which before I thought almost present death to offer; thus doth observation and labour find out the darkeſt ſecrets in Art.

Taking up of
the Hunting-
horſe.

To begin then with the firſt ordering of a Hunting horſe, you ſhall know that the beſt time to take him from graſs is about Bartholmew-tide, the day being fair dry, and pleaſant, & as ſoon as he is taken up to let him ſtand all that night in any vaſt houſe to empty his body, the next day ſtable him, & give him wheat ſtraw, if you pleaſe, but no longer in any wiſe; for though the old rule is to take up horſes bellies with ſtraw, yet it ſtraighteneth the guts, heats the liver, & hurteth the wind: therefore let only moderate exerciſe, as riding him forth to water morning and evening, and other airings do what you expect ſtraw ſhould; and for his food let it be hay that is ſweet though rough, and either old, or at leaſt well ſweat in the Mowe.

Clothing the
horſe.

After his belly is emptied, you ſhall cloath him firſt with a ſingle cloath, whilſt the heat indureth, and after with more, as you ſhall ſee occaſion require, and when you beginne to cloath the horſe, then ſhall you dreſſe, curry, and rub him alſo. Now for as much as it is a rule with ignorant horſemen, that if they have but the name of keeping a hunting horſe, they wil with al care (without any reaſon) lay many cloaths upon him, as if it were a ſpecial Phyſick, you ſhall know they are much deceived therein, and may ſooner do hurt then good with multiplicity of cloaths; therefore to cloath a horſe right, cloath according to the weather, and the temper of his body; and thus if you ſee your horſe be ſleight, ſmooth, and well-coloured, then cloath him temperately, as with a ſingle cloath of canvaſe or ſackcloth at the moſt;

most, and if then as the year growes colder, you finde his hair rise or stare about his neck, flanks, or outward parts, then you shall adde to a woollen cloath, or more if need require, till his hair fall smooth againe, holding it for your rule, that a rough coat shews want of cloath, and a smooth coat cloathing enough, yet if your horse have been clean fed, taken exercise sufficient, and hath not much glut within him, if then you find that in the night he sweateth in his cloaths, then it is a sign he is over-fed; but if he be foule inwardly, or hath not sweat formerly, and now sweats comming to good feeding, then you shall augment rather then diminish any clothing for his foulness, but then breaketh out, and being evacuated, he will come to driness of body again, and so continue all the year after; and surely for an ordinary proportion of cloaths, I hold a Canvase cloath, and a cloath of House-wives woollen to be at full sufficient for a Hunting-horse.

A Hunting-horse would be drest in his dayes of rest, twice a day, that is, before he go to his morning-watering, and before he go to his evening watering; for the manner of his dressing, after he is uncloathed, you shall first curry him from the tips of the eare, to the setting on of his tail, all his whole body most intirely over with an iron comb, his legs under the knees and cambrels only excepted; then you shall dust him, then curry him againe all over with a round brush of Bristles, then dust him the second time, then rub all the loose hairs away with your hands wet in clean water, and so rub till the horse be as dry as at the first, then rub all his body and limbs over with an hair-cloath; lastly, rub him over with a fine white linnen rubber, then pick his eyes, nostrills, sheath, cods, tuell, and feet very cleane, and so

Of dressing
the hunting-
horse.

cloath him, and stop him round with wisps, if you wa-
ter within the house; otherwise saddle him after his
body is wrapt about in a wollen cloth, and so ride him
forth to the water.

Of watering
the hunting
horse.

The best water for a hunting horse, is either a run-
ning River, or a clear Spring, remote from the Stable a
mile, or a mile and a half at most, and near unto some
plain piece of ground, where you may scope and galop
after he hath drunk; and as soon as you bring your horse
to the water, let him take his full draught without
trouble or interruption: then galop and scope him up &
down a little, and so bring him to the water again, and
let him drink what he please, and then gallop him a-
gain: and thus do till you find he will drink no more;
then having scop't him a little, walk him with all gen-
tleness home, and there cloath him up, stop him round
with great soft wisps, and so let him stand an hour up-
on his bridle, and then feed him.

Of feeding
the hunting
horse.

To speak first of the food for hunting horses, the most
ordinary is good sweet sound Oats, neither throughly
dried with age, or else on the Kiln, or in the Sun, and if
your horse be either low of flesh; or not of perfect sto-
mack, if to two parts of those Oats you ad a third part
of clean old beans, it shal be very good and wholesome
and if your horse be in diet for a match, & have lost his
stomack, if then you cause these beans to be spelted up-
on a miln, and so mixt with Oats, it will recover him.
The next food, which is somewhat stronger and better,
is bread thus made: take two bushels of good clean beans
and one bushel of wheat, and grind them together; then
through a fine Range, bolt out the quantity of two
pecks of pure meal, and bake it in two or three loaves
by it self, and the rest sift through a meale sieve; and
knead

knead it with water and good store of Barme, and so bake it in great loaves, and with the courser bread feed your horie in his rest, & with the finer against the days of fore labour. Now for the hours of his feeding it shall be in the morning after his comming from water, an hour after high noon: after his comming from his evening water, and at nine or ten of the clock at night upon the dayes of his rest; but upon the dayes of his exercise, two hours after he is thoroughly cold inwardly and outwardly, and then after according to the hours before mentioned. Lastly, for the proportion of food, you shall keepe no certaine quantity, but according to the horses stomach, that is to say, you shall feed him by a little at once, so long as he eats with a good appetite; but when he begins to trifle or fumble with his meat, then to grue him no more. Now for his hay, you shall see that it be dry short uplandish hay, and so it be sweet, respect not how course or rough it is, sith it is more to scoure his teeth, and cool his stomacke, then for any nourishment expected from it,

Touching the horses exercise, *which is only in the following of the hounds*, you shall be sure to train him after those which are most swift and speedy; for so you shall know the truth, and not be deceived in your opinion. Touching the dayes, *it shall be twice a week at least, but most commonly thrice*, as for the quantity of his exercise, it must be according to his foulness or cleanness: for if he be very foule, you must then exercise moderately to break his grease: if halfe foule halfe cleane, then somewhat more to melt his grease; and if altogether cleane, then you may take what you please of him (provided, that you do nothing to discourage his spirits, to abate his mettall, or to lame him limbes) and after every

The exercise
of the horse.

dayes exercise be assured either to give him the same night, or the next day following, something by way of scouring, or otherwise, to take away the greafe formerly melted, by means whereof you shall be ever sure to keep your horse in all good health and perfection.

The scouring
of the horse.

The best and most excellentest way to scour or purge your horse from all greafe, glut or filthiness within his body, which is a secret hitherto was never either sufficiently taught, or perfectly learned,, is to take of Anni-seeds three ounces, of Cummine-seeds six drammes, of Carthamus a dramme and a halfe, of Fennegreek-seed one ounce two drams, of Brimstone one ounce and a halfe, beat all these to a fine powder, and searse them; then take of Saller oyle a pint and two ounces, of hony a pound and a halfe, and of white wine four pints, then with as much fine white meal as wil suffice, make all into a strong stiffe paste, and knead and work it well: this paste keep in a clean cloath, for it will last long, and after your horse hath been hunted, and is at night, or in the morning exceeding thirsty, take a ball thereof as much as a mans fist, and wash and dissolve it in a gallon or two of cold water, and it will make the water look white like milk: then offer it the horse to drink in the dark, lest the colour displease him: if he drink it, then feed him; but if he refuse to drink it, yet care not, but let him fast without drink till he take it, which assuredly he will do in twice or thrice offering, and after once he hath taken it, be then assured he will forsake any other drink for it: of this drink your horse can never take too much, nor too oft; if he have exercise: otherwise it feeds too sore. For all inward infirmities whatsoever it is a present remedy: therefore I would not wish any horseman of verue at any time to be without it; and be-

ing

ing once made, it will last three or four months at least.

After your horse hath been exercis'd either with hunting, running, train-sets, or otherwise: you shall ever coole him well in the field before you bring him home: but being come to the stable, you shall neither wash nor walk, but instantly house him: give him store of fresh litter and rub him therewith, and with dry cloaths, till there be not a wet hair about him, then cloath him with his ordinary cloaths, and wispe him round: then cast another spare cloath over him, which you may bare at your pleasure, and so let him stand till it be time to feed him. And thus you may keep any hunting horse either for match or otherwise, in as good state and strength as any Horse-man in this Nation, though he exceed you far both in reputation and experience.

Ordering a
Horse after
exercise.

CHAP. VI.

Of the ordering and dieting of the running Horse.

IF any Husbandman have his mind taken up only with the delight of running Horses, which is a Noble sport, and though not of so long indurance, yet equall with any before spoke of, he shall for the bettering of his knowledge give to his memory these few rules following, by which he shall rightly order and diet him.

First, for his taking up from grass (for there for order sake we must first begin) it shalbe at the same time of the year, and after the same manner that you tooke up your hunting horse, and till you have enscamed him, hardned his flesh, taken away his inward grease, and brought him to a good perfectnesse of wind, you shall cloath him, dresse him, water him, feed him, exercise him, purge him, and order him after labour, in all points and all things as you did your hunting horse.

Of his taking
up.

Of cloathing
him.

When he is thus clean of body and wind, you shall then lay on him some more cloathes, then you did on your hunting horse, to purge his body a little the more; and to make him the more apt to sweate, and evacuate humours as they shall grow: the ordinary quantity wherof, would be a warm narrow woollen cloath about his body on either side his heart, then a fair white sheer, a woollen cloth above it, and a canvas cloth or two above it, and before his breast a wollen cloth at least two double: he would continually stand upon a clean litter; and have his stable very dark, and perfumed with Juniper, when as the strength of his dung shall annoy it.

Of dressing
him.

For his dressing it shalbe in all points done as you did to your hunting horse, onely to dresse him once a day is sufficient, and that ever in the afternoon: but for rubbing his limbs or body with dry cloaths or wisps, you shall do that as often as you come into the stable, provided that you turne but his cloathes up, but not take them from his body.

Of watering
him.

You shall water your running horse as you watered your hunting horse, & give him the same exercise after it, onely you shal not bring him into the stable of at least an hour or more after he is watered.

Of feeding
him.

The best food for your running horse, is either good sweet Oars well dried, sunned, and beaten, or bread made of two parts wheat, and but one part beans, and boulded and sifted and knodden, as was before shewed, only if you adde to your better sort of bread the whites of twenty or thirty Egges, and with the barm a little Ale also, it will be much the better; for you shall not respect how little water you use at all: the hours you feed in, and the quantity of the food shall be the same, and in the same manner as was mentioned before, for the hunting

hunting horse, yet with these observations, that if your horse be very lean, sickly, & have a weak stomach, that then you may as before is shewed, give him with his Oats a few spelted beans, or else wash his Oats in strong Ale or Beer, or in the whites of a couple of Eggs.

Touching his exercise, it consisteth in two kinds, the one ayring, the other courling: Ayring is a moderate and gentle exercise, which you shall use morning and evening, by riding or leading your horse a foot pace (but riding is better and lesse in danger of cold) in the morning after his water up to the hills, and in the evening after his water by the river side, by the space of an hour or two together; and before you lead him forth to air, you shall be sure to give him a rere Egge broken into his mouth, as soon as his bridle is put on, for it will increase wind: and this ayring you shall by no means forbear, but upon his dayes of purging or sweating, or when it much raineth, for then to aire is unwholsome. Again if your horse be very fat, you shall ayre before Sun rise, and after Sun set: but if he be lean, then you shall let him have all the strength and comfort of the Sun you can devise, and during this airing, you shall be sure that your horse be cloathed very warme, especially before the breast, and on each side the heart, for cold to a running horse is mortall.

Of his exercise
by ayring.

You shall course your horse according to his strength and ability of body, that is to say, twice a week, thrice, or as oft as you see cause, and you shall course him sometimes in his cloaths to make him sweat, and consume grease, and that must be done moderately and gently; and sometime without his cloath, to increase wind; & that shall be done sharply and swiftly: you shall by keeping your horse fasting the night before, be sure that his body

Exercise by
courling.

body be empty before he do course: to wash his tongue & nostrils with vinegar, or to piss in his mouth ere you take his back is very wholsome: you shall lead him in your hand well and warm cloathed to the course, and there uncloath him and rub his limbs well: then having courst him; after a little breath-taking cloath him again and so ride him home, there rub him throughly, and let him stand till he be fully cold, which perceived, let his first meat you give him, be a handfull or two of the ears of pollard wheat: then after, his ordinary food as aforesaid.

Of sweats.

There is also another exercise for your running horse which is, sweats in his cloaths, either abroad or in the house, for sweats in his cloaths abroad, they are those which are taken upon the course, & are formerly spoke of, that they must be given by a moderate gallopping, no man running, and as soon as your horse hath past over his course, and is in a high sweat, you shall instantly have him home and there lay more cloaths upon him, and keep him stirring till he have sweat so in the stable an hour or more; then abate his cloaths by little and little, till he be perfectly cooled and dried, which you must further, by rubbing him continually with dry cloaths, and by laying dry cloaths on, and taking the wet away: but for sweats in his cloaths, without any exercise abroad, you shall give them either when the weather is so much unseasonable, that you cannot go forth, or when your horse is so much in danger of lameness, that you dare not strain him; and you shall do it thus: first take a blanket folded and warmed very hot & wrap it about his body, then over it lay two or three more, and wisp them round, then over them as many cover lids, and pin them fast and close; then make the horse

horse stir up and down the stable till he begin to sweat, then lay on more cloaths, and as the sweat tricklerh downe his face, so rub it away with dry cloath till hee have sweat sufficiently: then (as before is shewed) abate the cloaths by little and little, and rub him in every part, till he be as dry as at first.

After every course or sweat, you shall scour or purge your horse in the same manner, and with the same medicine that you did your Hunting-horse; for it is the best that can by art bee invented, being both a purge and a Restorative, cleansing and comforting all the parts of a Horses body; but if you think it purgeth not enough, then you shall take twenty Raisins of the Sun, the stones pickt out, and ten Figs slit in the midst, boyle them in a pottle of faire running water, till it come to bee thick, then mixe it with powder of Lyquoras, Anniseeds, and Sugar-candy, till it come to a stiff paste, then make pretty round bals thereof, and roule them up in butter, and give your horse three or four of them the next morning after his sweat or course, and ride him an houre after, and then set him up warm.

After your horse hath been courst or sweat, and is as before sayd cold and dry, you shall then unbridle him, give him some few wheat eares, and then at an hour or two after, give him a very sweet mash, then some bread after, which at his due houre dresse him, and give him when you find him thirsty some cold water, with a bal of your leaven dissolved into it, and so let him stand till you feed him for all night.

Course not your horse sore for at least foure or five dayes before you run your march, lest the sorenesse of his limbs abate him of his speed.

Except your horse be a very fowl feeder muzzle him
not

Of scouring him.

Ordering after exercise.

Generall rules for a running horse.

not above two or three nights before his match, and the night before his bloody courses.

Give your horse aswell his gentle courses, as his sharp courses upon the Race he must run, that he may aswell find comfort as displeasure thereon.

In training your horse, observe not the number of the miles, but the labour fit for your horse.

Be sure upon the match day that your Horse be empty, and that he take his rest untroubled, till you prepare to lead him forth.

Shoe your Horse ever a day before you run him, that the pain of the hammers knocks may be out of his feet.

Saddle your Horse on the Race day in the stable before you lead him forth, and fix both the pannel and the girths to his backe and sides with shooe-makers wax, to prevent all dangers.

Lead your horse to his course with all gentleness, and give him leave to smell to other horses dung, that thereby he may be inticed to stale and empty his body as he goes.

When you come to the place where you must start, first rub his limbs well, then uncloath him, then take his back, and the word given, start him with all gentleness and quietness that may be, lest doing any thing rashly, you happen to choak him in his own wind.

And thus much for the ordering and dieting of the Running horse, and the particularities belonging to the same.

CHAP. VII.

The ordering of the travelling horse.

NOW for our Husbandmans travelling horse, which is to carry him in his journies, and about his businessse

ness in the Country, he shal first feed him with the best sweet hay, dry oats, or dry beans and oats mixt together; in his travell he shall feed him according to his stomach, more or lesse, and in his rest at a certaine proportion, as halfe a peck at each watering, is utterly sufficient.

Generall rule^s
for a travel-
ling horse.

In your travell feed your horse early, that he may take his rest soon.

In travell by no means wash nor walke your horse, but be sure to rub him clean.

Water him a mile before you come to your Inne, or more, as shall lie in your journey, or if you fail thereof, forbear it till next morning, for water hath often done hurt, want of water never did any.

Let your horse neither eat nor drink when he is extreme hot, for both are unwholesome.

When the dayes are extreme hot, labour your horse morning and evening, and forbear high-noon.

Take not your saddle off suddenly, but at leisure, and laying on the cloth, lay on the saddle again til he be cold.

Litter your horse deep, and in the dayes of his rest, let it also lie under him.

Dresse your horse twice a day when he rests, and once when he travells.

If the horse be stoned let him go to the soile, and be purged with grasse in May; a moneth is time long enough, and that grasse which growes in Orchards under trees is best.

Let bloud spring and fall, for they are the best times to prevent sicknesses.

In your journeying light at every steep hill, for it is a great refreshing and comfort to your horse.

Before you sleep, every night in your journey see all your

your horses feet stopt with Oxe dung, for it taketh away the heat of travell and surbating.

Many other necessary rules there are, but so depending upon these already shewed, that who so keepeth them shall not be ignorant of any of the rest, for they differ more in name then nature.

CHAP. VIII.

How to cure all generall inward sicknesses in horses, which trouble the whole body, of Fevers of all sorts, Plagues, Infections, and such like.

Sicknesses in generall are of two kinds, one offending the whole body, the other a particular member: the first hidden, and not visible, the other apparant and known by his outward demonstration. Of the first then which offendeth the whole body, are Fevers of all sorts as the Quotidian, the Tertian, the Quartan, the Continuall, the Hittique, the Fevers in Autumn, in Summer, or in Winter, the Fever by surfeit, Fever pestilent, Fever Accidental, or the general Plague, they are all known by these signs, much trembling, panting, and sweating, a sullen countenance that was wont to be cheerful, hot breath, faintness in labor, decay of stomach, and costiveness in the body; any, or all of which when you perceive, first let the horse blood, and after give him this drink: Take of *Selladine* roots and leaves and all, a good handfull, as much *Wormwood*, and as much *Rew*, wash them well, and then bruise them in a mortar, which done, boyl them in a quart of Ale well, then strain them and adde to the liquor halfe a pound of sweet Butter, then being but luke-warme, give it the horse to drinke, or halfe an ounce of *Diapent*, in a pint of Muscadine.

The Cure.

CHAP

CHAP. IX.

Of the Head-ach, Frenzie, or Staggers.

THe signs to know these diseases, which indeed are all of one nature, and worke all one effect of mortality, are hanging down of the head, watry eyes, rage and reeling. And the cure is to let the horse blood in the neck three mornings together, and every morning to take a great quantity, then after each morning blood-letting, to give the horse the drink: Take a quart of Ale, and boyl it with a big white-bread crust, then take it from the fire, and dissolve three or foure spoonfulls of honey in it, then luke-warm give it the horse to drink, and cover his temples over with a plaister of pitch, and keep his head exceeding warm, let his meat be little, and his stable dark; but to give him the former quantity of *Diapente*, either in Muscadine, or hony-water is the best cure.

The Cure.

CHAP. X.

Of the Sleeping Evill.

THe Sleeping Evill or Lethargie in horses proceeds from cold steamy, moist humours, which bind up the vitall parts and makes them dull and heavy. The signes are continuall sleeping or desire thereunto. The cure is to keep him much waking, and twice in one weeke to give him as much sweet sope (in nature of a pill) as a Ducks Egge, and then after give him to drink a litle new milke and honey, which is the onely cure at the first, for this disease. But to be certaine, I pray look in my Master-piece, and there you shall finde of the infirmity more largely discoursed of, this being but a general cure of all Cattel, and not particularly handled of horses, as that is.

The Cure.

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Falling Evill, Plant-strook, Night-mare, or Palsey.

The Cure.

THough these diseases have severall faces, and looke as though there were much difference betweene them, yet they are in nature all one, and proceed al from one offence, which is onely cold flegmatick humours, ingendred about the brain, and benumbing the senses, weakning the members, sometimes causing a horse to fall down, and then it is called the Falling Evill; sometimes weakning but one member only, then it is called Planet-strook; sometimes oppressing a horses stomach, and making him sweat in his sleep, and then it is called the Night-mare; and sometimes spoiling an especiall member, by some strange contraction, and then it is called a Palsey. The cure for any of these infirmities, is to give the horse this purging-pill: Take of *Tar* three spoonfuls, offweet butter the like quantity, beat them well together with the powder of *Lyquoras*, *Annisecds*, and *Sugar-candy*, till it be like paste, then make it into 3 round balls, and put into each bal two or three cloves of *Garlick*, and so give them unto the horse, observing to warm him both before and after, and keep him fasting two or three hours likewise, both before and after.

CHAP. XII.

Of the generall Cramp, or Convulsion of Sinewes.

The Cure.

CRamps are taken to be the contracting or drawing together of the Sinewes, of any one member; but Convulsions are when the whole body, from the setting on of the head to the extremest parts are generally contracted and stifned. The cure of either is, first to chase and

and rub the member contracted with vinegar and common oyl, and then to wrap it all over with wet Hay, or rotten Litter, or else with wet woollen cloaths, either of which is a present Remedy.

CHAP. XIII.

Of any cough or cold whatsoever, wet or dry, or for any consumption or putrifaction of the Lungs whatsoever.

A Cold is got by unnaturall heats, and too suddain coolings, and these colds ingender coughs, and those coughs, putrifaction or rottenesse of the Lungs. The cure therefore for them all in generall, is to take a handfull or two of the white and greenish Mosse which grows upon an old Oke pole, or any old Oke wood, and boyl it in a quart of milk till it be thick, and being cold turned to Jelly, then strain it, and give it the Horse lukewarme every morning till his cough end; or else take three quarters of an ounce of the conserve of *Elicampane*, and dissolve it in a pint of Sack, and lukewarm give it the Horse fasting; then ride him after it, and set him up warm, feed as at ordinary times; thus do three mornings together.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the running Glaunders, or mourning of the chine.

Take of *Auripigmentum* two drams, of *Tussilaginis* made into powder as much, then mixing them together with Turpentine till they be like paste, and making thereof little cakes, dry them before the fire: then take a chafing-dish and coales, and laying one or two of the cakes thereon, cover them with a tunnel, and then the smoak rising, put the tunnel into the horses nostrils and let the smoak goe up into his head: which done

G

ride

ride the horse till he sweat: do thus once every morning before he be watered, till the running at his nostrills cease, and the kirkels under his chaps wear away.

CHAP. XV.

Of hide bound, of consumption of the flesh.

Hide bound or consumption of the flesh, proceeds from unreasonable travell, disorderly dyet, and many surfeits. It is known by a general dislike and leanness over the whole body, and by the sticking of the skin close to the body, in such sort that it will not rise from the body. The cure is, first to let the horse blood, & then give him to drinke three or foure mornings together a quart of new milk, with two spoonfuls of hony, and one ounce of *London treacle*: then let his food be either sodden Barly, warm Grains and Salt, or Beans spleted in a Mill, his drink Mashies.

The Cure.

CHAP. XVI.

Of the breast pain, or any other sicknesse, proceeding from the heart, as the Anticor, and such like.

THese diseases proceed from too rank feeding, and much fatnesse: the signs are a faultring in his forelegs, a disablenesse to bow down his neck, and a trembling over all his body. The cure is, to let him blood, and give him three mornings together two spoonfuls of *Diapent* in a quart of Ale or Beer, for it alone putteth away all infection from the heart.

The Cure.

CHAP. XVII.

Of tyred Horses.

IF your Horse bee tyred either in journeying or any hunting match, your best help for him is to give him warm

warne urine to drinke, and letting him bloud in the mouth to suffer him to lick up and swallow the same. Then if you can come where any nettles are, to rub his mouth and sheath well therewith: then gently to Ride him untill you come to your resting place, where set him up very warm; and before you go to bed, give him six spoonfulls of *Aqua vite* to drink, and as much provender as he will eat. The next morning rub his legs with sheeps foot oyle, and it will bring fresh nimbleness unto his sinews.

C H A P. XVIIII.

Of diseases in the stomach, as surfeits, loathing of meat or drink, or such like.

IF your horse with the glut of provender, or eating raw food, have given such offence to his stomach that he casteth up all he eateth or drinketh, you shall first give him a comfortable drench, as *Diapente*, or *Treadphamicon* in Ale or Beer, and then keeping him fasting, let him have no food but what he eateth out of your hand which would be bread well bakt and old, and after every two or three bits a lock of sweet hay: and his drink would be only new milk till his stomach have gotten strength, and in a bag you shall commonly hang at his nose sowre-brown bread steeped in vinegar, at which he must ever smell, and his stomach will quickly come again to his first strength.

C H A P. XIX.

Of foundring in the body.

Foundring in the body is of surfeits the mortallest and soonest gotten: it proceedeth from intemperate riding a horse when he is fat, & then suddenly suffering

The Cure.

him to take cold; then washing a fat horse there is nothing sooner bringeth this infirmity. The signs are sadness of countenance, staring hair, stiffness of limb, and losse of belly: and the cure is only to give him wholesome strong meat, as bread of clean beanes, and warm drink, and for two or three mornings together a quart of Ale brewed with Pepper and Cinamon, and an ounce of *London-treacle*.

CHAP. XX.

Of the hungry evill.

The Cure.

THe Hungry evill is an unnaturall and overhasty greediness in a horse to devour his meat faster then he can chew it, and is only known by his greedy snatching at his meat, as if he would devour it whole: the cure is to give him to drink milk and wheat meal mixt together by a quart at a time, and to feed him with provender by a little and a little till he forsake it.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the diseases of the Liver, as inflammations, obstructions, and consumptions.

The Cure.

THe Liver, which is the vessell of blood, is subject to many diseases, according to the distemperature of the blood, and the signs to know it, is a stinking breath, and a mutuall looking towards his body: and the cure is to take *Arsilotchia longa*, and boyle it in running water, till the halfe part be consumed, and let the horse drink continually thereof, and it will cure all evils about the Liver, or any inward conduits of blood.

CHAP. XXII.

Of the diseases of the Gall, and especially of the Yellowes.

FROM the overflowing of the Gall, or rather want of the Gall, which is the vessell of choller, spring many mortall

mortall diseases, especially the Yellowes, which is an extreme faint mortall sickness, if it be not prevented betime: the signes are yellowness of the eyes & skin, and chiefly underneath his upper lip next unto his foreteeth, a sudden and faint falling down by the high way, or in the stable, and an universall sweat over all the body. The cure is, first to let the horse blood in the neck, in the mouth, and under the eyes; then take two penny-worth of *Saffron*, which being dried & made into fine powder, mixe it with *Sweet Butter*, & in manner of a pill give it in balls to the horse, three mornings together, let his drinke be warme, and his hay sprinkled with water: A quart of a strong decoction of *Salladine* helps it also.

The cure.



CHAP. XXIII.

Of the sickness of the spleen.

THe Spleen which is the vessell of Melancholy, when it is overcharged therewith growes painful, hard, and great, in such sort, that sometimes it is visible. The signes to know it is much growling, hasty feeding, and a continuall looking to his left side only. The cure is, take *Agrimony*, and boyle a good quantity of it in the water, which the horse shall drinke; & chopping the leaves small, mixe them very well with *Sweet May Butter*, and give the horse two or three good round balls thereof, in the manner of Pills.

The cure.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of the dropie, or a fall habit of the body.

THe dropie is that evil habit of the body, which is engendred by surfeits & unreasonable labour, altereth the colours & complexions of horses, & changeth

The cure.

haires in such an unnatural sort, that a man shall not know the beast, with which he hath been most familiar. The cure is to take a handfull or two of *worme-weed*, and boiling it in Ale or Beere, a quart or better, give it the horse to drink luke-warme, morning and evening, and let him only drink his water at noone time of the day.

CHAP. XXV.

Of the Collicke, Belly-ake, and belly-bound.

The cure.

THE Chollick or Belly-ake is a fretting gnawing, or swelling of the Belly, or great bag, proceeding from windie humours, or from eating of greene cornes or pulse, hot graines without salt or labour, or bread dowe-bak'd, and belly-bound, is when a horse cannot dung. The cure of the Chollick or Belly-ake, is, to take good store of the herb *Dill*, and boyle in the water you give your horse to drink; But if he cannot dung, then yett shall boyle in his water good store of the herb called *Paineweed*, and it will make him loose without danger of hurting.

CHAP. XXVI.

Of the Laxe or Bloody-Fluxe.

The cure.

THE Laxe or Bloody-flux, is an unnatural looseness in a horses body, which not being stay'd, will for want of other excrement, make a horse void blood onely. The cure is take a handfull of the herbs *Shepherds-purse*, and boile it in a quart of strong Ale, and when it is luke-warme, take the seeds of the herbe *Woodrose* stamp't and put it therein, and give it the horse to drinke.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXVII.

Of the falling of the Fundament.

THis cometh through milke & weaknes, & the cure is: Take Towne-masses, and having dried them to powder, with your hand put up the fundament, & then strow the powder thereon, after it lay a little Hony thereon, & then strow more of the powder, mixt with the powder of Camin, and it helpeth.

The cure.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Of Bots and wormes of all sorts.

THe Bots & gnawing of wormes, is a grievous paine, and the signes to know them, is the horse oft beating his belly, & tumbling and wallowing on the ground, with much desire to lie on his back. The cure is, take the leaves chopt of the herb *Saven*, and mixe it with *Honey* and *Butter*, and make two or three balls thereof, make the horse swallow them downe, and it will helpe him.

The cure.

CHAP. XXIX.

Of the paine in the Kidnies, paine pisse, or the stone.

ALL these diseases spring from one ground, which is only gravell & hard matter gathered together in the Kidnies, & so stopping the conduits of Urine: the signes are onely that the horse will oft straine to piss, but cannot. The cure is to take a handful of *Maiden-haire*, & steep it all night in a quart of strong Ale, & give it the horse to drink every morning till he be well: this will break any stone whatsoever in a short.

The cure.

CHAP. XXX.

Of the Strangallions.

THis is a soreness in the horses yard, & a hot burning smarting when he pisseth: the signes are, he

will

The cure.

will pisse oft, yet but a drop or two at once. The cure is, to boile in the water which he drinketh, good store of the herb *Mayb*, or *Hogs-fennell*, & it will cure him.

The cure.

CHAP. XXXI.

Of pissing blood.

The cure.

THis commeth with over-travelling a horse, or travelling a horse sore in the winter when hee goeth to grasse. The cure is, take *Aristoloshia longa*, a handfull, and boyle it in a quart of Ale, and give it the horse to drinke luke-warme, and give him also rest.

CHAP. XXXII.

Of the Colicke ill, mattering of the yard, falling of the blood, and of the yard, shedding the seede.

The cure.

ALL these evils proceed from much lust in a horse: and the cure is, the powder of the herbe *Asit*, and the leaves of *Bitony*; stamp them with white wine, to a moyst salve, and annoint the sore therewith, and it will heale all imperfection in the yard: but if the horse shed his seed, then beat *Venice Turpentine* and *Sugar* together, and give him every morning a good ground ball thereof, untill the fluxe stay.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Of the particular diseases in Mares, barrenness, consumption, rage of love, casting Foales, barrenness to foale, and how to make a Mare cast her Foale.

If you have your Mare barren, let good store of the herb *Agnus castus* be boyled in the water she drinketh. If you would have her fruitful, then boyle good store of *Mother-wort* in the water which she drinketh. If she lose her belly, which sheweth a consumption of the wombe,

wombe, you shall then give her a quart of Brine to drink, *Mugwort* being boyled therein. If your Mare through pride of keeping grow into to extreme lust, so that she will neglect her food, through the violence of her fleshly appetite, as it is often seen amongst them, you shall house her for two or three daies, and give her every morning a ball of Butter and *Agnus Castus* chopt together, if you would have a Mare to cast a Foale, take a handfull of *Dettony*, and boyle it in a quart of Ale, and it will deliver her presently. If she cannot Foale, take the hearb *Horse-mint*, and either dry it or stamp it, and take the powder or the juice, and mixe it with strong Ale, and give it the Mare, and it will help her. If your Mare from former brusings or strokes be apt to cast her Foales, as many are, you shall keepe her at grasse very warme, and once in a week, give her a good warme marsh of drink: this secretly knitteth beyond expectation.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Of drinking venom, as Horse-leaches, Hens-dung, or such like.

IF your horse have drunk Horse-leaches, Hen-dung, feathers, or such like venomous thing, which you shall know by his panting, swelling, or scouring, you shall take the herbe *Sow-thistle*, and drying it, beate it into powder, and put three spoonfulls thereof into a quart of Ale, and give it the horse to drink.

CHAP. XXXV.

Of Suppositaries, Clysters, and Purgations.

IF your horse by sickness, strict dyet, or too vehement travel grow dry & coltive in his body, as it is ordinary, the easiest means in extremity to help him, is to give

The Cure.

him a suppositary: the best of w^{ch} is, to take a candle of foure in the pound, & cut of five inches at the bigger end, & thrusting it up a good way with your hand into his fundament, presently clap down his taile, & hold it hard to his tuell a quarter of an houre, or half an houre: & then give him leave to dung; but if this be not strong enough; then you shall give him a Clyster, & that is, take foure handfuls of the hearbe *Anise*, & boile it in a pottle of running wate, till halfe be consumed, then take the decoction, & mixe it with a pint of Saller-oile, & a pretty quantity of salt, & with a clyster-pipe give it him at his tuell. But if this bee too weak, then give him a purgation thus: Take twenty *Raisins* of the Sunne without stones, & ten *Figs* slit, boile them in a pottle of running-water, till it come to a gelly; then mixe it with the powder of *Liquoras*, *Aniseeds*, & *Sugarcandy*, till it be like past, then make it into balls, and roll it in sweet Butter, & so give it the horse, to the quantity of three Hen eggs.

CHAP. XXXVI.

Of Neefings and Frictions.

THERE be other two excellent helps for sicke horses as Frictions and Neefings: the first to comfort the outward parts of the body, when the vitall powers are astonished: the other to purge the head when it is stopt with phlegme, cold or other thick humors. And of frictions, the best is *Vinegar* and *Parch-grease* melted together, and very hot chaffed into the horses body against the haire. And to make a horse neefe, there is nothing better, than to take a bunch of *Pellitory of Spaine*, and binding it unto a stick, thrust it up a horses nostrill, and it will make him neefe without hurt or violence.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXXVII.

Of diseases in the eyes: as watery eyes, blood-shot eyes, dim eyes, moon eyes, stroke in the eye, wart in the eye, inflammation in the eye, Pearle, Pin, web, or Haw.

Vnto the Eye belongeth many diseases, all which have their true signes in their names, & as touching that which is watry, blood-shotten, dim, moone, stricken or inflamed, they have all one cure. The cure is, take *VVormewood*, and beate it in a Morter with the gall of a Bull, straine it, and annoint the horses eyes therewith, and it is an approved remedy. But for the Wart, Pearle, Pin or *VVeb*, which are evils growne in, and upon the eye, to take them off, take the juyce of the herbe *Beris*, and wash his eyes therewith, and it will weare the spots away: For the Haw every Smith can cut it out.

The cure.

CHAP. XXXVIII.

Of the Impostume in the eare, Pole-evill, Fistula, swelling after blood-letting, any galle-back, canker in the *VVithers*, sinfast, *VVens*, Navell-gall, or any hollow ulcer.

THese diseases are so apparent and common, that they need no further description but their names, & the most certaine cure is to take clay of a mud, or lome wall, without lime, the strawe well, & boiling it in strong vinegar, apply it plaister wise to the sore, and it will of it own nature search to the bottom, & heale it: provided, that if you see any dead or proud flesh arise, that then you either eare or cut it away.

The cure.

CHAP. XXXIX.

Of the Vives.

For the Vives, which is an inflammation of the kernels between the chap and the neck of the horse: take

Pepper

Pepper one penny worth, of *Swines grease* one spoonfull the juyce of a handfull of *Row, Vinegar* two spoonfulls, mixe them together, & then put it equally into both the horses eares, & then tie them up with two flat laces, then shake the eares, that the medicine may goe down, which done, let the horse blood in the necke, and in the temple veines, and it is a certaine cure.

CHAP. XL.

Of the strangle, or any Bile, Botch, or other Impostume, what so ever.

The Cure.

ALL these diseases are of one nature, being onely hard Biles or impostumes gathered together by evill humours, either between the chaps, or elsewhere on the body. The cure is, take *Southernwood*, and dry it to powder, and with *Barley meale*, and the yolke of an Egge, make it into a salve, and lay it to the Impostume, and it will ripen it, breake it, and heale it.

CHAP. XLI.

Of the Canker in the Nose, or any other part of the body.

TO heale any Canker in what part soever it be, take the juyce of *Plantane*, as much *Vinegar*, and the same weight of the powder of *Allom*, and with it annoint the sore twice or thrice a day, and it will kill it and cure.

CHAP. XLII.

Of stanching of blood, whether it be at the nose, or proceed from any wound.

IF your horse bleed violently at the nose, & will not be staid, then you shall take *Bitony*, & stamp it in a mortar with bay-salt, or other white Salt, & stop it in to the horses nose, or apply it to the wound, & it will stanch it.

it: but if you be suddenly taken, as riding by the highway or otherwise, and cannot get this herb, you shall then take any woollen cloth, or any felt hay, and with a Knife scrape a fine Lint from it, and apply it to the bleeding place, and it will stanch it presently.

CHAP. XLIII.

Of the diseases in the mouth, as bloody Rists, Ligs, Lampas, Camery, Inflammation, Tongue-hurt, or the Barbs.

IF you find any infirmity in your horses mouth, as the bloody rists, which are chaps or rists in the palate of the horses mouth; the ligs, which are little pustels or bladders within the horses lips: the Lampasse, which is an excreffion of flesh abov the teeth: the Camery, which is little warts in the roose of the mouth: inflammation, which is blisters: barbs, which are two little paps under the tongue, or any hurt on the tongue by bit or otherwise: you shall take the leaves of *Wormwood*, & the leaves The Cure; of *Shirtwit*, and beat them in a mortar with a little *hony*, and with it annoint the sores, and it will heal them, as for the Lampasse, they must be burnt away, which the ignorantest Smith can easily do.

CHAP. XLIV.

Of pain in the teeth, or loose teeth.

FOR any pain in the teeth, take Bettony and seeth it in Ale or Vinegar till a halt part be consumed, & wash all the gums therewith: but if they be loose, then only rub them with the leaves of *Elecompane* or *Horsechelin* after they have been let blood, and it will fasten them.

CHAP. XLV.

Of the Crick in the neck.

FOR the Crick in the neck, you shal first chafe it with the Friction before specified, and then annoint and bathe

bath it with sope and vinegar, boyled together.

CHAP. XLVI.

*Of the falling in the Crest, manginess in the Maine,
or shedding of the haire.*

AL L these diseases proceed from poverty, milke, or over-riding, and the best cure of the falling of the Crest, is bloud-letting, and proud keeping, with store of meate for strength and fattenesse ever will raise up the Crest, but if the main be mangy, you shall annoint it with Butter, and Brimstone, and if the haire fall away, then take *Southernwood*, and burn it to ashes, then take those ashes, and mixing them with common oyle, annoint the place therewith, and it will bring haire presently, smooth, thick, and fair.

CHAP. XLVII.

Of pain in the withers.

A Horses withers are subject to many griefes and swellings, which proceed from cold humours, sometimes from evill saddles, therefore if at any time you see any swelling about them, you shall take the herb *Hearts-tongue*, and boile it with the oyle of *Roses*, and very hot apply it to the sore, and it will assuage it, or else break it and heal it.

CHAP. XLVIII.

Of sinaying the back, or weaknesse in the back.

THese two infirmities are dangerous, and may be cured, but never absolutely cured, therefore where you find them, take *Colworts* and boyle them in oyle, and mixing them in a little bean meal charge the back, and it will strengthen it.

CHAP

CHAP. XLIX.

Of the Itch in the tail, or of the generall Scab and manginess, or of the Farcy.

For any of these diseases, take fresh grease, and yellow Arsnick, mix them together, and where the Manginess or Itch is, there rub it hard in, the sore being made raw: but if it be for Farcy, then with a Knife cutt all the Knors, both hard and soft, and then rub in the medicine: which done, tie up the Horse, so as he may not come to bite himselfe, and then after he hath stood two or three hours, take old pissie and salt boyl'd together, provided alwayes that you first let him blood, and take good store from him, and also give him every morning a strong scouring, or a strong purge, both which are shewed before.

CHAP. L.

Of any halting which commeth by straine, or stroke, either before or behind, from the shoulder or hippe down to the hoofe.

There be many infirmities which make a horse halt, as pinching the shoulder, wrench in the shoulder, wrench in the neither joynt, splatting the shoulder, shoulder pight, strains in joynts, and such like, all which since they happen by one accident, as namely, by the violence of some slip or strain, they may be cured by one medicine, & it is thus. After you have found where the grief is, as you may do by griping and pinching every severall member, then where he most complaineth, there is his most grief. You shall take if the strain be new, Vinegar, Bolus armoniac, the whites of Eggs, and Beans flower,

flowre, and having beaten them to a perfect salve, lay them very hot to the fore place, and it will cure it, but if the strain be old, then take vinegar and butter, and melting them together with wheat bran, make it into pulvis, and lay it to the sore as hot as may be, and it will without doubt take away the grief.

CHAP. LI.

Of foundring in the feet.

OF foundring there be two sorts, a dry & a wet: the dry Foundring is incurable, the wet is thus to be helpt. First, pare all the soles of his feet so thin, that you may see the quick, then let him bloud at every toe, and let them bleed wel, then stop the vein with tallow, and Rosen, and having tacked hollow shooes on his feet, stop them with Bran, Tarre, and Tallow, as boyling hot as may be, and renew it once in two dayes, for a week together, then exercise him much, and his feet will come to their true use and nimbleness.

CHAP. LII.

Of the Splent, Curbe, Bone-Spaven, or any knobby or bony excreffion or Ring-bone.

A Splent is a bony excreffion under the Knee or the fore-leg, the Curbe is the like behind the hinder hough, the Spaven is the like on the inside of the hinder hough, and the Ringbone is the like on the cronet of the hoofe. And the cure is, first upon the top of the excreffion, make a slit with your Knife the length of a Barley-corn, or a little more, and then with a fine cornet raise the skin from the bone, and having made it, hollow the compasse of the excreffion, and no more, take a little lint, and dip it into the oyle of *Origani*, & thrust it into the

the hole and cover the knob, and so let it bridle till you see it rot, and that nature casteth out both the medicine and the core. As for the Ring-bone you shall need to scarifie and annoint it with the Oyle only.

CHAP. LIII.

Of the Malander, Selander, Pains, Scratches, Mellet, Mules, Crown Scabs, and such like.

FOR any of these Sorances, you shall take Verdigrease and soft grease, and grinding them together to an Oyntment, put it in a Box by it selfe; then take Wax, Hogs-grease, and Turpentine, of each alike, and being melted together, put that salve into another Box: then when you come to dresse the sore, after you have taken off the scab and made it raw, you shall annoint it with your green salve of Verdigrease and fresh grease only for two or three dayes; it is a sharp salve, and will kill the kankerous humour: then when you see the sore look faire, you shall take two parts of the yellow salve, and one part of the green salve, and mixing them together, annoint the sore therewith till it be whole, making it stronger or weaker as you shall find occasion.

CHAP. LIV.

Of an upper Attaint, or neiber Attaint, or any hurt by over-reaching.

THEse Attaints are strokes or cuts by over-reaching either on the back sinew of the fore-legge, on the heels or neiber joynts, and may be safely healed by the same former medicine and meane which healeth the Malander or Selander, in the former chapter, onely for your over-reaches, you shall before you apply your salve lay the sore plaine and open, without bollowesse, and wash

wash it with beer and salt, or vinegar and salt.

CHAP. LV.

Of the infirmity of hoofs, as false quarters, loose hoofs, casting hoofs, hoofs bound, hoofs running, hoofs brittle, hoofs hurt, hoofs soft, hoofs hard, or generally to preserve hoofs.

THe hoof is subject to many miseries: as first to false quarters, which cometh by pricking, and must be helpt by good shooing, where the shoe must beare on ever part of the foot, but upon the false quarters only. If the hoof be loose, annoint it with pitch of *Burgundy*, and it will knit it: if it be clean cast off, then pitch of *Burgundy* and tallow molten together, will bring a new if it be bound or strained, it must be very well opened at the heels, the foal kept moist, and the crower annointed with the fat of Bacon and Tarr. If the frith of the feet run with stinking matter, it must be stopp'd with Soot, Turpentine, and *Bleasmoniack* mixt together: if it be brittle or broken, then annoint it with Pitch and Linseed Oyle, molten to a soft salve: if it be soft, then stop it with Sope and the ashes of a burnt Felt mixt together: if the hoofs be hard, lay hot burning Cinders upon them, and then stop them with tow and tallow: and generally for the preserving of all good hoofs, annoint them daily with the sward or rind of fat Bacon.

CHAP. LVI.

Of the blond-spaven, or bough-bony, or any other unnatural swelling, from what cause soever it proceedeth.

THese two sorances, or pustels, or soft round swellings, the first on the inside of the hinder hough, and the other on the very huckle of the hough behind, they

are soft and very sore, and the cure is : First to take up The Cure.
 the vein above, and let it bleed only from below, then
 having knit it fast with two shoemakers ends on both
 sides the slit, cut the vein in two pieces : then take Lin-
 seed and bruise it in a mortar, then mix it with Cow-
 dung and heat it in a frying pan, and so apply it to the
 swelling only, and if it break and run, then heal it with
 a plaister of pitch, and the horse shall never be troubled
 with Spaven more : but if the swelling come by strain
 or bruise, then take patch-grease, and melting it, annoint
 the sore therewith, holding a hot Iron near it to sink in
 the grease, then fold a linnen cloath about it, and it will
 assuage all swellings whatsoever.

CHAP. LVII.

Of Wind-Galls.

THese are little blebs, or soft swellings on each side
 the Fetlock, procured by much travell on hard
 and stony wayes. The cure is to prick them, and to let The Cure.
 out the Jelly, and then dry up the sore with a plaister
 of pitch.

CHAP. LVIII.

Of Enterfairing or Shackle-gall, or any gallings.

Enterfairing is hewing one leg on another, and stri-
 king off the skin, it proceedeth from weaknesse or
 straightnesse of the horses pace : and Sackle-gall is any
 gall underneath the Fetlock. The cure is, to annoint The Cure.
 them with Turpentine and Verdigrease mixt together,
 or Turpentine alone, if it rankle not too much.

CHAP. LIX.

Hurts on the Crook, as the quitter-bone, or Matlong.

The Quitterbone is a hollow ulcer on the top of the
 crook, and so is the Matlong, and the cure is : First

The Cure.

to taint it with Verdigrease untill you have eaten out the Core, and made the wound very cleane: then you shall heal it up with the same salves that you heale the Scratches.

CHAP. LX.

Of wounds in the foot, as gravelling, pricking, figge, retain, or cloying.

IF your Horse have any wound in his foot, by what mischance soever, you shall first search it, and see that it be cleare of any naile point, or other splent to annoy it, then wash it very well with white Wine and Salt, & after taint it with the Oyntment called *Aegyphiacum*, & then lay hore upon the taint with *Flax hurds*, *Turpentine*, *Oyle* and *Wax* mingled together, and annoint all the top of the hoofe and cronet with *Bolearmoniack* and *Vinegar*: do this once a day untill the fore be whole.

CHAP. LXI.

To draw out a Stub, or Thorn.

Take the herb *Detany*, and bruise it in a Morter with *Black-sope*, and lay it to the sore, and it will draw out the splent, iron, thorn or stub.

CHAP. LXII.

Of the Aubury or Tetter.

THe *Aubury* is a bloody want on any part of the horses body, and the *Tetter* is a cankerous ulcer like it: the cure of both, is with a hot iron to seare the one plain to the body, & to scarifie the other; then take the juyce of *Plantain*, and mixe it with *Vinegar*, *Honey*, and the Powder of *Alome*, and with it annoint the Sore, till it be whole.

The Cure.

CHAP.

C H A P. LXIII.

Of the Cords or string-halt.

THis is an unnaturall bending of the sinews ; which imperfection, a horse bringeth into the world with him : and therefore it is certain it is incurable, and not painfull, but only an eye sore, yet the best way to keep it from worse inconvenience, is to bath his limbs in the decoction of *Coleworts*.

C H A P. LXIV.

Of spur-galling, or fretting the skinne, and haire.

FOr this there is nothing better then pisse and Salt, with which wash the sore dayly.

C H A P. LXV.

Of healing any old sore or wound.

Fresh Butter, and the Hearb *Ameos*, chopt and beaten together to a salve will heale any wound, or any old sore.

C H A P. LXVI.

Of sinews being cut.

IF the Horses sinews be cut, take the leaves of *wild Nepe* or *woodbine*, and beating them in a mortar with *May Butter*, apply it to the sore, and it will knit the sinews.

C H A P. LXVII.

Of eating away dead flesh.

TAke *Stubwort*, and lap it in a red dock leaf, and roast it in the hot Cinders, and lay it to the sore, and it will eat away any dead flesh. So will *Verdigrease*, burnt *Allome*, or *Lime*. The Care

CHAP. LXVIII.

Of knots in the joynts.

Patch-grease applyed as is before shewed for swellings, will take away any hard Knots in the flesh, or upon the sinews.

CHAP. LXIX.

Of Venemous wounds, as biting with a mad Dog, tusks of Bores, Serpents, or such like.

FOr any of these mortall or venemous wounds, take Tarrow, Calamint, and the grains of wheat, and beat them in a mortar with water of Southerwood, and make it into a salve, and lay it to the sore, and it will heale it safely.

CHAP. LXX.

Of Lice or Njts.

THis filthiness of Vermine is bred in a horse through unnaturall dislike and poverty: the cure is, take the *The Cure.* juyce of Beets and Stavesaker, beaten together, and with it annoint the Horses Body over, and it will make him clean.

CHAP. LXXI.

Of defending a Horse from Flies.

TAKE the juyce of Pellitory of Spaine, and mixing it with milk, annoint the Horses belly therewith, and no flies will trouble him.

CHAP. LXXII.

Of broken bones, or bones out of joynt.

AFTER you have placed the bones in their true places, take the Fern of mund, and beat it in a mortar with the oyle of Swallows, and annoint all the members, then splent it and roie it up, and in fifteen dayes the bones will knit and be strong.

CHAP.

CHAP. LXXIII.

Of drying up sores when they be almost whole.

Allome burnt, unsleeckt Lime, the ashes of an old shooe-sole burnt, or Oyster-shells burnt, any of these simply by themselves, will dry up any sore, though never so moist.

CHAP. LXXIV.

A most famous Receit to make a Horse that is lean, and full of inward sicknesse, sound and fat in fourteen dayes, having been often approved of.

TAke of wheat meal six pound, Anni-seeds two ounces, Commin-seeds six drams, Carthamus one dram and a halfe, Fennegreek-seeds one ounce two drams, Brimstone one ounce and a halfe, Sallet oyle one pint, Hony one pound and a half, white wine four pints: this must be made into paste, the hard simples being pounded into powder, and finely searft, and then kneaded together, and so made into bals as big as a mans fist, then every watering consume one of those bals into his cold water which he drinketh for morning and evening for fifteen dayes together, and if at the first he be dainty to drink the water, yet care not, but let him fast till he drink it, and after he begins to take it, he will drink it with great greedinesse.

CHAP. LXXV.

How to make a white Starre.

SLit the Horses fore-head the length of your Starre, and then raise the skinne up with a corner, and put in a plate of Lead as bigge as the Starre, and let it remain so two or three days together, and then let it out and presse down the skin with your hand, and that hair

will fall away, and white will come in the place: or to scald the face or skin with a sower Apple roasted, will bring white haire: But to make a black Star, or a red Star in a Horses fore-head, I refer it for you to look and approve of my *Master-peese*, which belongeth only to that for to be exactly discoursed of, that being only a generall cure of all Cattell.

The end of the Horse.



The generall Cure and Ordering of the Bull, Cow, Calse, or Oxe.

CHAP. I.

Of the Bull, Cow, Calse, or Oxe, their shape, and breed, use, choice, and preservation.



Or as much the Male of all Creatures are the principall in the breed and generation of things, and that the fruit which issueth from their Seed, participateth most with their outward shapes, and inward qualities,

I think fittest in this place, where I intend to treat of Horned Cattell and Neat, to speak first of the choyce of a fair Bull, being the breeders principallest instrument of profit. You shall understand then, that of our English Cattell (for I will not speak of those in *Italy*, and other Forrain Countries, as other Authors do, and forget mine owne) the best are bred in *Yorke-shire*, *Darby-shire*, *Lanca-shire*, *Stafford-shire*, *Lincoln-shire*, *Glocester-shire*, and *Somerset-shire*, though they which are bred in *Yorke-shire*, *Darby-shire*, *Lanca-shire*, and *Stafford-shire*, are generally all black of colour, and though

The Countys
for breed.

though they whose blacknesse is purest, and their hairs like velvet, are esteemed best; they have exceeding large hornes, and very white, with black tips; they are of stately shape, big, round, and well huddled together in every member, short joynted, and most comely to the eye, so that they are esteemed excellent in the Market: those in *Lincoln-shire* are the most part Pide with more white then the other colours; their horn, little and crooked, of bodies exceeding tall, long, and large, lean and thin thighed, strong hooved, not apt to furbair, and are indeed fittest to labour and drought. Those in *Somerset-shire*, and *Glocester-shire*, are generally of a bloud red colour, in all shapes like unto those in *Lincoln-shire*, and fittest for their uses. Now to mix a race of these and the black one together is not good, for their shapes and colours are so contrary, that their issue are very uncomely: therefore, I would wish all men to make their breeds either simply from one and the same kind, or else to mixe *York-shire* with *Stafford-shire*, with *Lancashire*, or *Darby-shire* with one of the black races, and so likewise *Lincoln-shire* with *Somerset-shire*, or *Somerset-shire* with *Glocester-shire*.

Of not mixing
and mixing of
races.

Now for the shape of your Bull; he would be of a sharp and quick countenance, his horns the larger the better, his neck fleshy, his belly long and large, his forehead broad and curled, his eyes black and large, his ears rough within, and hair like velvet, his muzzel large and broad at the upper lip, but narrow and small at the neather, his nostrill crooked within, yet wide and open, his dew-lap extending frō his neather lip down to his fore-boots, large, side, thin, and hairy, his breast rough and big, his shoulders large, broad, and deep, his ribs broad and wide, his back straight and flat, even to the setting

The shape of
the Bull.

The use of the
Bull.

setting on of his tayl, which would stand high, his huckle-bones round and faire appearing, making his buttocks square, his thighs round, his legs straight and short joynted, his Knees round and big, his hoofes or claws long and hollow, his tayl long and bush-haired, and his pyzel round, & also well haired. These Bulls as they are for breed, so they are excellently good for the draught, only they naturally draw better single, like horses, then in the yoke, like Oxen: the reason as I suppose being, because they can hardly be matcht in an equall manner.

Of the Cow,
and her shape.

Now for the Cow, you shall chuse her of the same Country with your Bull, and as near as may be of one colour, only her bag or udder would ever be white, with four teats and no more, her belly would be round and large, her fore-head broad and smooth, and all her other parts such as are before shewed in the male kind.

Of her use.

The use of the Cow is to fold, either for the Dairie, or for breed; the Red Cow giveth the best milk, and the black Cow bringeth forth the goodliest Calf. The yong Cow is the best for breed, yet the indifferent old are not to be refused. That Cow which giveth milke longest is best for both purposes, for she which goes long dry loseth halfe her profit, and is lesse fit for teeming: for commonly they are subject to feed, and that straineth the Womb or Matrix.

Of Calves,
and their nourishing.

Now for calves: there are two ways of breeding them; the one to let them run with their Dams all the year, which is best, & maketh the goodliest beast: the other to take them from their Dams, after their first sucking, and so bring them upon the finger, with flotten milke, the cold only being taken away and no more; for to give a yong Calf hot milke, is present death, or very dangerous. If your Calf be calved in the five days after

Observations.

the

the change, which is called the *Prime*, do not rear it, for most assuredly it will have the *Sturdy*, therefore preserve it only for the Butcher; also when you have preserved those male Calves, which shall be *Buls*, then geld the rest for Oxen, and the younger they are gelt the better: the best time for rearing of Calves is from *Michaelmas* till *Candlemas*. A Calfe would be nourished with milk twelve weeks, only a fortnight before you wean it from milk, let the milk be mixt with water. After your Calfe hath drunk one moneth, you shall take the finest, sweetest, and softest hay you can get, and putting little wisps into cloven sticks, place them so as the Calfe may come to them and learne to eat Hay. After our *Ladies* day, when the weather is faire, you may turne your Calves to grasse, but by no meanes let it be ranke, but short and sweet, so that they may get it with some labour.

Now of the Oxe: you shall understand that the larger are the best and most profitable, both for draught or feeding, for he is the strongest to indure labour, and best able to contain both flesh and tallow. Now for his shape it differeth nothing from that of the Bull, only his face would be smooth, and his belly deeper. That Oxe is fittest for the yoke which is of gentlest nature, and most familiar with the man. In matching your oxen for the yoke, let them as near as may be, be of one height, spirit, and strength, for the stronger will ever wrong the weaker, and the duller will injure him that is of free spirit, except the driver be carefull to keep the dull Oxe to his labour. Oxen for the yoke would by no means be put beyond their ordinary pace: for violence in travell heats them, heat breeds surfer, and surfer those diseases which makes them unapt to feed, or for any other use of goodnesse.

Of the Oxe,
and his use.

Of his food
for labour.

goodnesse, Your Oxe for the yoke will labour well with Barly-straw, or Pease-straw, and for blend fodder, which is Hay and Straw mixed together, he will desire no better feeding.

Oxen to feed
for the Butcher.

Now for your Oxe to feed, hee would as much as might be, be ever of lusty and yong years, or if old yet healthfull and bruised, which you shall know by a good tail, and a good pyzell, for if the hair of one or both be lost, then he is a waster, & he will be long in feeding. If you do see the Oxe doth lick himselfe all over, it is a good signe that he is market-able and well fed, for it shews soundnesse, & that the beast taketh a joy in himself: yet whilst he doth so lick himself he feedeth not, for his own pride hindreth him, and therefore the husbandman will lay the Oxes own dung upon his hide, which will make him leave licking & fall to his food. Now if you go to chuse a fat beast, you shall handle his hindmost rib, and if it be soft and loose, like down, then it shews the Oxe is outwardly well feed; so doth soft huckle bones, and a big nach round & knotty: if his cod be big and full, it shews he is well tallowed, and so doth the crop behind the shoulders: if it be a Cow, then handle her navell, and if that be big, round and soft, surely she is well tallowed. Many other observations there are, but they be so well known, and common in every mans use, that they need no curious demonstration.

To preserve
Cattell in
health.

Now for the preservation of these Cattell in good and perfect health. It shall be meet that for the yong and lusty, and indeed generally for all sorts, except Calves, to let them bloud twice in the year, namely the Spring and Fall, the Moon being in any of the lower signes, and also to give them to drink of the pickle of *Olives* mixed with a head of *Garlick* bruised therein and for

for your Calves, be only carefull that they go not too soon to grasse, and small danger is to be feared. Now notwithstanding all a mans carelesse Beasts daily do get infirmities, and often fall into mortall extremities: peruse therefore these Châpters following, and you shall find cure for every particular disease.

C H A P. II.

Of the Feaver in Cattell.

Cattell are most subject unto a Feaver, and it cometh either from surfeit of food, being raw, and rusty, or from flux of cold humours ingendred by old keeping: the signs are trembling, heavy eyes, a foaming mouth, and much groaning: and the cure is, you shall let him blood, and then give him to drinke a quart of Ale, in which is boyled three or foure roots of Plantaine, and two spoonfuls of the best London Treacle, and let his Hay be sprinkled with water.

C H A P. III.

Of any inward sicknesse in Cattell.

For any inward sicknesse or drooping in Cattell, take a quart of strong Ale, and boyl it with a handfull of Wormwood, and halfe a handfull of Remy, then strain it, and adde to it two spoonfuls of the iuyce of Garlick, and as much of the iuyce of Houseleek, and as much London Treacle, and giue it the Beast to drinke, being no more but luke warme.

C H A P. IV.

Of the Diseases in the head, as the Sturdy, or

This disease of the Sturdy is knowne by a continuall turning about of the Beast in the place, and the cure is to cast the Beast, and having made his feet fast to slit the upper part of his forehead cross-wise about foure inches.

inches each way, then turning up the skin, and laying the scull bare, cut a piece out of the scull two inches square or more: then look, and next unto the panicle of the brain, you shall see a bladder lye full of water and bloud, which you shall very gently take out, and throw away; then annoint the place with warm fresh butter; turn down the skin, and with a needle and a little red silke stitch it close together; then lay on a hot plaister of Oyle, Turpentine, Wax, and a little Rozen melted together with Flax hurds, and so folding warm woollen cloath about the head, let the beast lye, and so remaine three or foure dayes ere you dresse it again, and then heal it up like another wound, onely observe in this cure, by no means you touch the braine, for that is mortall, and then the help is both common, and most easie.

CHAP. V.

Of Diseases in the eyes of Cattell, as the Haw, a stroak, inflammation, weeping, or the Pinne or webbe.

FOR any generall forenesse in the eyes of Cattell, take the water of *Eye-bright*, mixt with the juice of *Houfe-leek*, and wash them therewith, and it will recover them: but if a Haw breed therein, then you shall cut it out, which every simple Smith can doe. But for a stroak, inflammation, Pin or Web, which breeds excressions upon the eyes: take a new laid Egge, and put out halfe the white, then fill it up with Salt and a little Ginger, and roste it extream hard in hot cinders: which done, beat it to powder shell and all; but before you roste it, wrap it in a wet cloath, and put of this powder into the beasts eye, and it will heal and cure it.

CHAP

C H A P. VI

Of diseases in the mouth, as barbs under the tongue, blain on the tongue, teeth loose, or tongue venomed.

THese Barbs, or paps which grow under the tongues of Cattel, and being inflamed do hinder them from feeding, you shall with a keen pair of sheers cut away close by the flesh, and if they bleed much (as they will do if they be rank) you shall then with a red hot bodkin seare them, and drop on the top of the seared places a drop or two of Rozen and Butter mixt together; but if they bleed not, then onely rub them with Sage and Salt, and they will heal. Now for the Blain on the tongue, of some called the Tin-blain, it is a blister which groweth at the roots of the tongue, and commeth through heat of the stomach and much chafing, and is oft very mortall, for it will rise so suddenly and so big, that it will stop the wind of the Beast. The Cure is, to thrust your hand into the mouth of the beast, & drawing out his tongue, with your nail to break the blister, and then to wash the sore place with strong brine, or Sage, Salt and water, if you finde more blisters then one break them all, and wash them, and it is a present cure. Now for loose teeth, you shall let the beast blow in his gums, and under his tail, then wash his chaps with Sage and woodbine leavs, boild in brine: lastly, if the tongue be venomed, which you shall know by the unnaturall swelling thereof, you shal take Plaintain, and boiling it with vinegar and salt, wash the tongue therewith, and it will cure it.

The Cure.

C H A P. VII.

Of diseases in the neck, as being galled, bruised, swolne, out of joint, or having the Closs.

IF any Oxes neck be galled, bruised, or swoln with the

the yoke, take the leaves of round *Aristolochia*, and beating them in a Morter with tallow, or fressh grease, anoint the sore place therewith; and it will not onely heal, is but any strain in the neck, even if the bone be a little disordered. Now for the *Closhe*, or *Clowse* which causeth a Beast to pill and lose the hair from his neck, and is bred by drawing in wet and rainy weather: you shall take the ashes of an old burnt shooe, and strew it upon the neck, and then rub it over with Tallow and Turpentine mixt together.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Pestilence, Gargill, or Murrain in Beasts.

THis Pestilence or Murraine amongst Beasts is bred by divers occasions; as from ranknesse of blood, or feeding, from corruption of the ayre, intemperatenesse of the weather, inundation of floods, or the infection of other Cattell; much might be said of the violence and mortallity thereof, which hath utterly unfurnished whole Countries; but to go to the cure, you shall give to all your Cattell, as well the sound as sick, this *Medicine*, which neuer failed to preserve as many as have taken it: take of old urine a quart, and mix it with a handfull of Hens dung dissolved therein, and let your Beast drink it.

The Cure.

CHAP. IX.

Of the milking, or leanness of Beasts.

IF your Beast fall into any unnaturall milke or leanness which you shall know by the discolouring of his hair: you shall then cause him first to be let blood, and after take sweet Butter, and beat it into a morter, with a little *Myrrhe*, and the shaving of Ivory, and being kept fasting, make him swallow downe two or three balls thereof: and if it be in the Winter, feed him with sweet Hay; if in the Summer, put him to graze.

CHAR

CHAP. X.

*Of the disease in the Guts, as Flux, Costivenesse,
Cholick, and such like.*

IF your Beast be troubled with any sore lax, or bloody flux, you shall take a handfull of the seeds of *wood-rose*, and being dryed and beaten to powder, brew it with a quart of strong Ale, and give it the Beast to drink. But if it be too dry or coltve in his body, then you shall take a handfull of *Fennegreek*, and boyle it in a quart of Ale, and give it him to drink; but for any chollick or belly-ake, or knawing of the guts, boyle in the water which he drinketh good store of oyle, and it will helpe him.

CHAP. XI.

Of pissing of Bloud.

IF your Beast pisse bloud, which commeth either of over-labouring, or of hard and sower feeding, you shall take *Shepherds purse*, and boyle it in a quart of red wine, and then strain it, and put to it a little *Cinamon*, and so give it the Beast to drink.

CHAP. XII.

Of dropping nostrils, or any cold in the head.

IF your Beasts nostrils run continually, which is a sign of cold in the head; you shall take *Butter* and *Brime-stone*, and mixing them together, annoint two Goose-feathers therewith, and thrust them up into the nostrils of the Beast; and use thus to do every morning till they leave dropping.

CHAP. XIII.

Of any swelling in a Beast whatsoever.

IF your Beast have any outward swelling, bath it with Oyl and vinegar exceeding hot and it will assuage it;

but if the swelling be inward, then boile round *Aristolochia* in his water.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the worm in the taile.

The Cure.

T Here is a worm which will breed in the taile of a beast, and doth not onely keep him from feeding, but also eateth away the haire of the taile, and disfigureth the beast. The cure is, to wash the tail in strong *Eye* made of *Urine* and *Asb* wood ashes, and that will kill the worm, and also heal and dry up the sore.

CHAP. XV.

Of any Cough, or shortnesse of breath in Cattell.

I F your beast be troubled with the cough, or shortnesse of breath, you shall give him to drink divers mornings together a spoonfull or two of *Tarr* dissolved in a quart of new milke, and a head of *Garlick* cleane pill'd and bruised.

CHAP. XVI.

Of any Impostume, Bile, or Borch in a Beast.

I F your beast be troubled with any *Impostume*, *Bile*, or *Borch*, you shall take *Lilly roots* and boile them in milk till they be soft, so that you may make them like pap: then being very hot clap it to the sore, and then when it comes to be soft, open it with a hot iron, and let out the filth, then heale it up with *Tar*, *Turpentine*, and *Oyle* mixt together.

CHAP. XVII.

Of diseases in the sinnows, as weaknesse, stiffnesse, or sorenesse.

I F you find by the unnimble going of your beast, that his sinnows are weak, shrunk or tender: Take *Mal-lows*, and *Chickweed*, and boile them in the *Drage of Ale* or in *Fiergar*, and being very hot, lay it to the offended member,

member, and it will comfort the sinewes,

CHAP. XVIII.

*Of the generall scab, particular scab, itch, or scurfe in
Cattell.*

IF your Beast be troubled with some few scabs here and there on his body, you shall onely rub them off, and annoynt the place with black Sope and Tar, mixt together, and it will heale them. But if the scab be universall over the body, and the scabs mixt with a dry scurfe, then you shall first let the Beast blood, after rub off the scabs and scurfe till the skin bleed, then wash it with old urine and green Copperas together; and after the bathing is dry, annoynt the body with Boresgrease, and Brimstone mingled together.

CHAP. XIX.

Of the hide-bound, or dry skin in Cattell.

THIS grieve cometh of over-much labour and evill keeping, and above all other Beasts your *Lincolnshire* Oxen are subject unto it, the signes are a discoloured and hard skin, with much leanness: the cure is, to let him blood, and to give him to drink a quart of good strong Ale brewed with *Myrrhe*, and the powder of bayberries, or for want of berries the Bay-tree leaves, and then keep him warm and feed him with Hay that is a little Mow-burnt, and only looketh red, but is not dusty or mouldy, for that will get him an appetite to drinke and drinking will loosen his skin.

CHAP. XX.

*Of the diseases in the lungs, especially the lung
growne.*

THE Lungs of a Beast are much subject to sicknesse, as may appear by much panting, and shortnesse of breath, the signes being a continuall coughing, but that
I 3 which

which is before prescribed for the Cough, will cure all these, only for a Beast which is Lung-grown, or hath his Lungs grown to his side, which commeth through some extreame drought taken in the Summer season, & is knowne by the cough, hoarse, or hollow coughing; you shall take a pint of *Tanners oze*, and mixe it with a pint of new milke, and one ounce of brown Sugar-candy, and give it the Beast to drinke, this hath been found a present cure: or to give him a ball as big as a mans fist, of Tar and Butter mixt together, is a very certain cure.

CHAP. XXI.

Of biting with a mad Dog, or any other Venemous Beast.

IF your Beast be bitten with a mad Dog, or any other venemous Beast, you shall take *Plantain*, and beat it in a mortar with *Bolearmoniacke*, *Sanguis Draconis*, Barly meale, and the whites of Eggs, and plaister wise lay it to the sore, renewing it once in fourteen hours.

CHAP. XXII.

Of the falling down of the pallate of a Beasts mouth.

LAbour and drought will make the pallate of a Beasts mouth to fall down, which you shall know by a certain hollow changing in his mouth, when he would eate, also by his sighing, and a desire to eate but cannot. The ordinary cure is, you shall cast the Beast, and with your hand thrust it up; then let him bloud in the pallate, and annoint it with hony and salt; and then put him to grasse, for he may eat no dry mear.

The Cure.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of any griefe or paine in the hooſe of a Beaſt, and of the Foule.

TAKE *Mugwort*, and beat it in a Mortar with hard *Tallow*, and apply it to the hooſe of the Beaſt, and it will take away any grief whatſoever. But if he be troubled with that diſeaſe, which is called the *Foule*, and commeth moſt commonly by treading in mans ordure, it breedeth a ſoreneſſe and ſwelling between the cloyes, you ſhall for the cure caſt the beaſt, and with a Hay-The Cure; rope rub him ſo hard between the ſame, that you make him bleed, then anoint the place with *Tar*, *Turpentine*, and *Kitching-ſee*, mixt together, and keepe him out of the dirt, and he will ſoon be whole.

CHAP. XXIV.

Of bruifings in generall, on what part of the body ſoever they be.

TAKE *Brooklime* the leſſe, and fry it with *Tallow*, and ſo hot lay it to the bruife, and it will either expell it, or elſe ripen it, break it, and heale it, as hath been often approved.

CHAP. XXV.

Of ſwallowing downe hens-dung, or any poiſonous thing.

IF your Beaſt have ſwallowed downe Hens-dung, Horſe-leeches, or any other poiſonous thing, you ſhal take a pint of ſtrong vinegar, and half ſo much oyl, or ſweet Butter, and two ſpoonfulls of *London-treacle*, and mixing them together on the fire, give it the Beaſt warm to drink, and it will cure him.

CHAP. XXVI.

Of killing Lice or Ticks.

BEaſts that are bred in Woods under dropping of trees, or in barren and unwholeſome place are much

The Cure.

subject to Lice, Tickes, and other Vermine. The Cure whereof is to annoint their body with fresh Grease, Pepper, Stavesaker, and Quicksilver, beaten together untill the Quicksilver be slain.

C H A P. XXVII.

Of the Dewboln, or generall Gargill.

Howsoever some of our English Writers are opinioned, this *Dewboln* or generall *Gargill*, is a poysonous and violent swelling, beginning at the neather part of the *Dewlap*; and if it be not prevented, the swelling will ascend upward to the throat of the Beast, and then it is incurable: therefore for the preservation of your Beast, as soone as you see the swelling appear, cast the Beast and slit the swelled place of the *Dewlap*, at least foure inches in length; then take a handfull or two of *Speare-grasse*, or *Knot-grasse*, and thrusting it into the wound, stitch it up close, then annoint it with *Butter* and *Salt*, and so let it rot and wear away of it self, if you perceive that his body be swel'd, which is a sign that the poyson is disperfed inwardly, then it shall be good to give him a quart of *Ale* and *Rew* boyl'd together, and so to chaffe him up and down well, both before and after.

C H A P. XXVIII.

Of the losse of the Cud.

The Cure.

A Beast will many times through carelesnes in chawing, lose his Cud, and then mourn and leave to eat: The certain cure whereof is to take a little sowre *Leaven* and *Salt*, and beating it in a Mortar with mans *Urine* and *Lome*, make a pretty big ball, and force him to swallow it down, and it will recover his Cud.

CHAP. XXIX.

Of killing of all sorts of worms, either in the Oxe,
Cow, or Calfe.

THere is nothing killeth Wormes in the bodies of cattell sooner then *Savin* chop'd small, and beaten with sweet *Butter*, and so given in round balls, to the beast, nor any thing maketh them voyd them so soon as sweet *Wort* and a little black *Sope* mixt together, and given the beast to drink.

CHAP. XXX.

Of the vomiting of Bloud.

THis disease commeth of the rankness of bloud got in fruitfull Pastures after hard keeping, insomuch that you shall see the bloud flow from their mouthes. The cure is, first to let the beast bloud, and then give to drink *Bolearmoniack* and *Ale* mixt together. The Cure?

CHAP. XXXI.

Of the Gout in Cattell.

IF your beast be troubled with the Gout, which you shall know by the sudden swelling of his joynts, and falling again, you shall take *Gallingall*, and boil it in the dregs of *Ale* and sweet *Butter*, and pultis-wise lay it to the offended member.

CHAP. XXXII.

Of milting of a Beast.

Milting is when a beast will oft fall, and oft rise, as he is at his labour, and cannot indure to stand any while together: it proceeds from some stroke or bruise either by cudgell or other blunt weapon: And the cure is, not to raise him suddenly, but to give him *Ale*, & some stone *Pitch* mixt very well together to drink.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Of provoking a Beast to pisse.

IF your Beast cannot pisse, steep *Smalage*, or the roots of *Raddish* in a quart of *Ale*, and give it him to drink, and it presently helpeth.

CHAP. XXXIV.

Of the over-flowing of the gall in Beasts.

THe over-flowing of the Gall, is ever knowne by the yellownesse of the skin, and the eyes of the Beast : And the cure is, to give him a quart of Milk, Saffron, and Turmrick mixed together, to drink after he hath been let bloud, and so do three mornings together.

CHAP. XXXV.

Of a Beast that is goared, either with a stake, or the horn of another Beast.

TAke Turpentine and Oyle, and heat them on the coals, and then taint the wound therewith, and it will heale it.

CHAP. XXXVI.

Of a Cow that is whethered.

THis disease is, when a Cow after her calving cannot cast her cleaning, and therefore to compell her to cast it, you shall take the juyce of Bettony, Mugwort, and Mallowes, of each three spoonfulls, and mix it with a quart of *Ale*, and give it the Beast to drink : and also give her to eat scorched Barley, and it will force her to avoyd her burthen suddenly.

CHAP. XXXVII.

Of drawing out thorns or stubs.

TAke black Snails and black Sope, and beat them to a Salve, and apply them to the sore, and it will draw the grieve to be apparent.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXXVIII.

Of purging of Cattell.

THere is nothing doth purge a Beast so naturally, as the green weedy grafs which groweth in Orchards under trees, nor any medicine doth purge them better than *Tar, Butter, and Sugar-candy*, mixt together, and given in bals as big as an Hens-egge.

CHAP. XXXIX.

Of being shrew-run, or shrew-bitten.

A Shrew Mousé, which is a Mousé with short uneven legs, and a long head like a Swines, is venomous, and if it bite a Beast, the Sore will swell and rankle, and put the Beast in danger; but if it only run over a Beast, it feebleth his hinder parts, and maketh him unable to go: The cure then for being shrew-bitten, is the same which is formerly shewed for the bitridge of other venomous Beasts: but if he be shrew-run, you shall onely draw him under, or beat him with a bramble, which groweth at both ends in the Furrows of Corn lands.

CHAP. XL.

Of faintnesse in labour.

IF your Beast in his labour, and heat of the day, chance to faint; you shall loose him, and drive him to the running stream to drink, and then give him two or three Ospines full of parch'd Barley to eat, and he will labour fresh again.

CHAP. XLI.

Of breeding Milk in a Cow.

IF your Cow after her calving cannot let downe her Milke, you shall give her a quart of strong Posset-Ale, mixed with *Anni-seeds*, and *Coliander-seeds*, beaten
to

to powder, to drink every morning, and it will not only make her milke spring, but also increase it wonderfully.

CHAP. XLII.

Of bones out of joynt, or bones broken.

IF any Beast have a bone broken, or misplaced, after you have set it right, and in his true place, you shall wrap a plaster about it, made of *Burgundy-pitch*, *tallow*, and *Linseed-oyle*, and then splent it, and let it remain unbound 15. dayes, and it will do much good.

CHAP. XLIII.

Of the rot in Beasts.

IF your Beast be subject to rottenesse, which you may know by his leanness, dislike, and continuall scowring behind: you shall take *Bay-berries*, beaten to powder, *Myrrhe*, *Ivy-leaves*, *Elder-leaves*, and *Feather-few*, a good lump of dry clay, and *Bay-salt*, mixe these together in strong *Urine*, and being warm, give the Beast halfe a pint thereof to drink, and it will knit and preserve them.

CHAP. XLIV.

Of the Pantas.

THE *Pantas* is a very faint Disease, and maketh a Beast to sweat, shake, and pant much. The Cure is to give him in Ale & Urine, mixt together, a little foot and a little earning to drink, two or three mornings before you labour him.

CHAP. XLV.

Of all manner of wounds in Beasts.

TO cure any wounds in Beasts, given by edg-tooles, or otherwise, where the skin is broke, take *Hogsgrease*, *Tar*, *Turpentine*, and *Waxe*, of each a like quantity

tity, and a quarter so much Verdigrease, and melt them altogether into one salve, and apply it to the wound, by spreading it upon a cloath, and it will heal it without any rank or dead flesh.

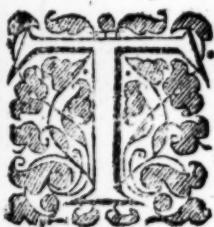
The end of the Bull, Oxe, Cow, and Calse, &c.



OF SHEEP E.

CHAP. I.

*Of Sheepe in generall, their use, choyce, shape,
and preservation.*



Enter into any longer discourse of praise or profit of Sheepe, or to shew my reading by relation of the Sheep of other countries, were frivolous; because I am to write much in a very little Paper, and I speake only to my Country-men, the English, who desire to learne

& know their own profit. Know then, that whosoever will stock himselfe with good sheep, must look into the nature of the soyle in which he liveth: For Sheep according to the Earth and Ayre in which they live, doe alter their nature and properties: The Barren Sheepe becomming good, in good soyles, and the good Sheepe barren in evill soyles. If then you desire to have Sheepe of a curious fine staple of Woole, from whence you may draw a thread as fine as silk, you shall

shall see such in *Herefordshire*, about *Lempster* side, and other speciall parts of that Countrey; in that part of *Worcestershire*, joyning upon *Shropshire*, and many such like places: yet these sheep are very little of bone, black faced, and bear a very little burthen. The sheep upon *Cotfall* hills are of better bone, shape and burthen, but their staple is courser and deeper. The sheep in that part of *Worcestershire* which joyneth on *Warwickshire*, and many parts of *Warwickshire*, all *Leicestershire*, *Buckinghamshire*, and part of *Northamptonshire*; and that part of *Nottinghamshire* which is exempt from the Forrest of *Sherwood*, beareth a large boned sheep, of the best shape, and deepest staple; cheefly if they be Pasture sheep, yet is their Wooll courser then that of *Cotfall*. *Lincolnshire*, especially in the salt Marshes, have the largest sheep, but not the best Wooll, for their legs and bellies are long and naked, and their staple is courser then any other: The sheep in *Yorkshire*, and so Northward are of reasonable big bone, but of a staple rough and hairy, and the Welsh sheep are of all the worst, for they are both little, and of worse staple; and indeed are praised only in the dish, for they are the sweetest Mutton.

Of the choice
of sheep.

Of the Leare.

If now, knowing the natures and properties of the sheep of every Countrey, you go about to stock your ground, be sure to bring your sheepe from a worser soile to a better, and not from a better to a worse. The **Leare**, which is the earth on which a sheep lyeth, and giveth him his colour, is much to be respected: the red Leare is held the best, the duskish, inclining to a little rednesse, is tolerable, but the white or dirty Leare is stark naught. In the choice therefore of your sheepe, chuse the biggest boned, with the best wool; the staple being

being soft, greasie, well curled, & close together, so that a man shall have much adoe to part it with his fingers. These sheepe besides the bearing of the best burthen, are alwayes the best Butchers ware, and go soonest away in the Market. Therefore, in the choice of sheepe for your breed, have a principall respect to your Rams, for they ever mar or make a flock : let them then as near as The shape of a Sheep. you can, have these properties or shapes. First, large of body in every generall part, with a long body, and a large belly, his fore-head would be broad, round, and well rising, a chearfull large eye, straight short nostrils, and a very small mazel; by no means any horns, for the dodder sheepe is the best breeder, and his Issue never dangereth the Dam in yeaining, as the horned sheepe do: besides, those sheepe which have no hornes, are of such strength of head, that they have oft been seen to kill those sheepe which have the largest horns & best wrinkled : a sheepe would have a large upright neck, somewhat bending like the neck of a horse, a very broad back, round buttocks, a thick taile, and short joynted legs, small, clean and nimble, his wooll would be thick, and deep, covering his belly all over; also his face, and even to his nostrils, and so downwards to his very knees and hinder houghs. And thus according to the shape, properties and soyl, from whence you chuse your Rams chuse the rest of your flock also.

The best time for your Ewes to bring forth their young ones, is, if they be Pasture-sheep, about the latter end of *April*, and so untill the beginning of *June*; but if they be Field-sheep, then from the beginning of *January* till the end of *March*, that their Lambs may be strong and able before *May* day to follow their Dams over the rough Fallow-lands, and Water-furrowes, which weak
Lambs

When Ewes should bring forth.

Lambs are not able to doe; and although to yeare thus early in the Winter, when there is no grasse springing, and the sharpnesse of the weather also be dangerous, yet the husbandman must provide shelter and sweet fodder and the Shepheard with great vigilance be stirred at all hours to prevent evils, for the reasons before shewed, and though the Ewe at the first be scant of Milk, yet as the warm weather increaseth, and the grasse beginneth to spring, so will her milk spring also.

Ordering of
Lambs.

Now for your Lambs: about *Michaelmas* you shall seperate the male from the female; and having chosen out the worthiest, which you mean to keep for Rams, put them aside, and then gueld the rest, which every orderly Shepheard can do sufficiently, for there is no danger in guelding yong Lambs. The first year a male Lamb is called a weather-Hog, and a female Lamb an Ewe Hog: the second year the male is a Weather, and the female a Theaf, and then she may be put to the Ram, but if you let her go over that year also, then she is a double Theafe, and will both her selfe be the goodlier Sheep, and also bring forth the goodlier Lambe; whence it comes, that the best Sheep-masters, make more account of the double Theafe then of any other breeder.

Needfull Observations.

You shall observe never to sheare your Lambes till they be full Hogs: you shall ever wash three dayes before you shear: the best time of shearing is from *June* to *August*, Ewes are ever good breeders from three yeares old till their mouths break. If you would have your Ewes bring forth male Lambes, note when the North-wind bloweth, & driving your flock against the winde: let your Rammes ride as they go, and this will make the Ews to conceive Male Lambes: so likewise, if you would

would have female Lambs, put your Rams to the Ews when the wind bloweth out of the South.

Now for the general preservation of sheep, feed them as much as you can upon high grounds, which are dry and fruitful, the grass sweet, yet so short that it must be got with much labour: but if you must force perforce feed upon low and moist grounds, which are infectious, you shall not bring your sheep from the fold (for I now speak to the honest English Husbandman) untill the Sun be risen, and that the beams begin to draw the dew from the earth, then having let them forth, drive them to their place of feed, and there with your dog chase them up and down til they be weary, and then let them either feed or take their rest, which they please; this chasing first, beareth away mill-dews, and all other dews from the earth, as also those webs, kols, and flakes which lying on the earth, & a sheep licking them up, do breed rottenness: also this chasing stirreth up that naturall heat in a sheep, which drinketh up, and wasteth the abundance of moisture, which else would turne to rottenness. Besides, a sheep, being thus chased and wearied, will eat to his food more deliberately, and not with such greediness as otherwise he would, and also make choice of that meat which is best for his health. If a Shepherd once in a month, or alwayes when he hath occasion to handle his Sheep, rub their mouthes with *Bay-salt*, it is an excellent preservation against all manner of sickness, and very comfortable for a sheep also, for a sheep will very well live, and abate of his flesh by rubbing his mouth once a day with *Bay-salt* onely. Now, forasmuch as notwithstanding these principles a sheep falleth into many infirmities, hereafter followeth the severall cures of all manner of diseases.

CHAP. II.

The signes to know a sound sheep, and an unsound sheep.

IF a sheep be sound and perfect, his eye will be bright and cheerfull, the white pure without spot, and the strings red, his gums also wilbe red, his teeth white and even, his skin on his brisket wilbe red, and so will each side betwixt his body and his shoulder where Wooll grows not, his skin in generall will be loose, his Wooll fast, his breath long, and his feet not hot: but if he be unsound, then these signes will have contrary faces, his eyes will be heavy, pale, and spotted, his breast and gums white, his teeth yellow and foul, his Wool when it is pulled will easily part from his body, and when he is dead open him, and you shall finde his belly full of water, his fat yellow, his Liver putrified, and his flesh moist and watrish.

CHAP. III.

Of sickness in generall, or the Feaver amongst sheep.

CHange of Pasture is a great Cure for sick sheep, yet if you find any more particularly troubled then the rest: take *Pulioi Royall*, and stamping it, mixe the juice with water and vinegar the quantity of halfe a pint, and give it the sheep with a horn luke-warm; and by no means let the sheep be much chaf't: also in these sicknesses the shepheard must have a great care to note from whence the disease groweth, if it proceed from cold, then to drive his sheep to shelter, if from heat, then to feed them in shady and coole places.

CHAP. IV.

Of the generall Scab, or Itch in sheep.

THis generall Scab or Itch in sheep is of all diseases the most common among them, proceeding from
rainy

rainy & wet weather, which falling upon their skins, if they happen to be chafed or heated after, they presently break forth into the scabs, which you shall know by a white filthy scurfe sticking upon their skinne; and the most usuall medicine for the same, which all shepheards use, is to annoint the place with *tarre & grease*, mixt together, but if upon the first appearance of the itch, you steep *Pulsill* or yall in water, and wash the skinne therewith, it will preserve them from running into the Scabbe.

CHAP. 5.

Of killing Maggots in Sheepe.

IF a Sheepe be troubled with Maggots, you shall take *G. of grease, Tarr, and Brimstone*, and mixe them together on the fire, and then annoint the place therewith, and it will kill the Maggots.

CHAP. 6.

Of the red water.

THE red Water is a poysonous disease in sheepe, offending the heart, and is indeed as the pestilence amongst other cattle; therefore when you find any of your sheepe infected therewith, you shall first let him blood in the foot between the claws, & also under the tayle, & then lay to the sore places *Rew or Worme-wood* beaten with bay *Salt*, and it helpeth.

CHAP. 7.

Of Lung-sick, or any cough or cold.

IF your sheepe be troubled with any sickness in his Lungs, which you shall know by his coughing and shortness of breath, you shall take *Tussilage* or *Colts-foot* and *Lunmoort*, and stamping them strain the juice into a little *hony* & water, and give it the sheepe to drink.

CHAP.

CHAP. 8.

Of the worme in the Claw of the Sheepe, or any other part.

This Cure.

THis worme breedeth commonly before betweene the claws of the foot: but whersoever it breedeth it is known by the head, which is like a tuft of haire, & will stick forth in a bunch. The cure is to slit the foot, and draw out the worme without breaking it: and then annoint the place with *Tarre & Tallow* mixt together, for *tarre* simply of it selfe will draw too much.

CHAP. 9.

Of the wildfire in sheepe.

THis disease which is called the Wildfire, is a very infectious sicknes, and will indanger the whole flock; but howsoever incurable it is held, yet it is certain, that if you take *Chervile*, and stamping it with old *Ale*, make a salve thereof, & annoynt the sore therewith, it wil kill the fire, & set the sheep safe: & though some, for this disease, bury the first infected Sheepe alive, with his heeles upward, before the sheep-coat dore, yet this medicine hath been ever more effectual.

CHAP. 10.

Of the diseases of the Gall, as Cholera, Jaundise and such like.

This Cure.

THese diseases are known by the yellownes of the sheeps skinne: and the cure is, to take *plantaine* & *lettice*, & stamping them together, mixe there juice with *vinegar*, and give half a pint to a sheepe to Drink.

CHAP. 11.

Of the tough flume, or stopping in Sheepe.

IF your sheep be stopt in the head, breast, or wessand, either with tough flume or other cold humors, wh^{ch} you shall know by the running of the nostrils, then take the

the powder of *Pulvis-royall*, and mixing it with clarified Hony, dissolve it in warme water the quantity of halfe a pint, and give it the Sheepe to drink, and it will loosen the fleame.

CHAP. 12. *Of broken bones in sheep, or bones out of joynts.*

If your Sheepe chance to breake a legge, or have any other bone misplaced, you shall after you have set it straight and right againe: first bath it with oyle and Wine, & then dipping a cloath in molten *Turkeygrease*, roul it about, and splint it as occasion shall serve, and so let it remaine nine dayes, and dresse it againe, and at the end of the next nine dayes, the sheepe will be able to goe.

CHAP. 13. *Of any sickness in Lambs.*

If your Lambe be sick, you shall give it *Mares-milke*, or *Goates-milke*, or the own dammes milke mixt with Water to drink, and keep it very warm.

CHAP. 14. *Of the Sturdy, turning-evill, or more-found.*

These diseases proceed from ranciness of blood, which offendeth the braine, and other inward parts. The cure then is to let the sheepe bleed in the eye veines, temple veines, and through the nostrills, then to rub the places with young *Nettles* bruised. The Cure.

CHAP. 15. *Of diseases in the eyes, as the Haze, dimmesse,*

or any soreness.

If your sheepe have any imperfection in his eyes, you shall drop the juyce of *Sclavine* into them, and it is a present helpe.

CHAP. 16. *Of water in a sheepe's belly.*
IF a sheepe have Water in his belly between the outward flesh & the rim, then you may safely adventure to let it forth by making a little hole through the flesh, & putting in a quill, but if it be between the rim and the bag, then it is incurable, for you may by no meanes cut the rim asunder: when the water is let forth, you shall stitch up the hole, and anoint it with Tarre and Butter mixed together. This water if it remaine in the body will rot the fliepe.

CHAP. 17. *Of the Tagd or belt sheepe.*

A Sheepe is said to be tagd or belt, when by a continuall squirt running out of his ordure, he berayeth his tayle, in such wise that through the heate of the dung it scaldeth, and breedeth the scab therein. The cure is, with a paire of sheares to cut away the tags, and to lay the sores bare with raw, and then w throw earth dried upon it, and after that tarre and goose-grease mixt together.

The Cure.

CHAP. 18. *Of the paze in sheepe.*
THE Paze is a large and small red pimple, like pus- ple swelling on the skin, for they are infections. The cure is, to take a penyfull of boyls in the scales in winter, and bath the sores therewith, and it will heale them. change of pasture is good for this disease, & you shall also separate the sick from the sound.

The Cure.

CHAP. 19. *Of the wound in the head.*
This disease is weakness or loosning of the sinewes got by colde and surfeits: it is very mortal.

CHAP.

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run

run through a whole flock. The cure is, to take *Cink-foile*, or *Frue-leaved grass* and boyle it in wine, & give the sheepe a pint thereof to drink, & keep him warm, and chafe his leggs with oyle and vinegar. The cure.

CHAP. 20.
Of making an Ewe to love her own Lambe, or any other Ewes Lambe.

If an Ewe grow unnaturall, and will not take to her Lambe after she hath yeaped it, you shall take a little of the cleane of the Ewe, which is the bed in which the Lambe lay, and force the Ewe to eat it, or at least chew it in her mouth, and she will fall to love it naturally: but if an Ewe have cast her Lamb, & you would have her take to another Ewes Lambe, you shall take the Lambe which is dead, & with it rub & dresse the live Lambe all over & so put it the Ewe, and she will take as naturall to it, as if it were her owne.

CHAP. 21.
Of licking up poyson.

If a sheepe chance to lick up any poyson, you shall perceive it by a suddaine swelling and reeling of the sheepe. And the cure is, as soon as you see it stagger, to open the mouth, and you shall finde one or more blisters upon the tongue & rootes, you shall presently breake them with your fingers, and rubbe them with *Earb* or *Sage*, and then pisse into the sheepes mouth, and it will doe well. The cure.

CHAP. 22.
Of Lambes yeaped sick.

If a Lambe be yeaped sick and weake, the Shepheard shall fold it up in his Cloke, blow into the mouth of it, and then drawing the dammes dugs, squirt milke into the mouth of it.

CHAP. 23.

Of making an Ewe to be easily delivered.

If an Ewe can hardly bring forth or yeare her Lamb, you shal take *Rasimunt* or *Horse-mint*, and put either the juice or powder of it into a little strong ale, & give it the Ewe to drink, and she will yeare presently.

CHAP. 24.

Of teeth loose.

If a sheeps teeth be loose, let him blood in his gums, and under his tait, and then rub his teeth with *Sal* and *Sage*.

CHAP. 25.

Of increasing milke in Ewes.

Nothing increaseth Milke in Ewes more then change of Pasture and feeding: driving them one while unto the Hills, another while to the Vallies: and where the Grasse is sweetest and thort, the sheep eateth with best appetite, there see you continue longest: for touching, giving them *Fishes*, *Dill*, *Annisseedes*, and such like, this change of ground will make Milke spring much better.

CHAP. 26.

Of the Scurge, or lead sickness in Lambs.

The Scurge is ingendred in sheep by sucking on Oke leaves, Hawthorn leaves, or such like, which Lambs are very apt unto: it is a cold corrupt blood, or fleam, gathered together about the brain: indeed it is finally mortal: The best cure is to take *Assafetida*, and dissolve it in warme water, and put the quantity of half a spoonful into each ear of the Sheep or Lamb, and it is a present remedie.

CHAP.

CHAP.

THESE BEING NOW DONE **CHAP. 17.** Of the cure of the

Of wormes in the guts of sheepe or Lambes.

Sheep are as subject to worms in their guts and stomacks as any other cattle whatsoever, which you shall know by beating their bellies with their feet, and by looking continually at their bellies. **The cure is,** to take the leaves of *Collander*, and to stamp them, and then mixing the juice thereof with *Hony*, to give the sheepe to drink, and then chase him a little, and keep him two or three hours fasting.

The cure.

CHAP. 18. Of the loss of the Cudde.

That which helpeth the loss of the Cudde in Ox, or Cow, the same is a present remedy for sheepe, and is spoke of before in a former Chapter.

CHAP. 19. Of saving sheepe from the rot.

This disease of rottenness is the cruellest of all other amongst sheepe, and extendeth his violence over all the flock: nay, over Townships and Countries: and though it be held of most men incurable, yet good Government, and this Receipt I shall deliver you, will not only prevent it, but preserve your sheepe safe. Therefore, as soon as you perceive that any of your sheepe are tainted, you shall take *Adraes*, which is a certain salt gathered from the salt Marches, in the heat of Summer, when the tide is going away, & leaving certain drops of salt water on the Grass, then the violent heat of the Sun turneth it to salt, and to speak briefly, all salt made by the violence of the Sun heat onely, is taken for *Adraes*, of which there is infinite store in *Spain*. With this *Adraes* rub the flanks of all your sheepe once a week, and you shall never need to feare

the

the rotting of them, for it hath been well tryed, & as I imagine, the experiment was found out from this very ground. It is a rule and well known at this day in *Lincolne shire*, and in *Kent*, that upon the salt Marshes sheep did never die of the rot: no other reason being known therefore, but the licking up of that Salt, and without doubt, it is most infallible and most easie.

CHAP. 30.

A few precepts for the Shephe and his or quelled
IT is meet that every good and carefull Shepheard know what foode is good for sheep, what hurtfull: that following the one, & eschewing the other, he may ever keepe his cattle in health. The grasse that is most wholsome for sheep, is that which hath growing in it good store of *Mellilot*, *Clauers*, *Selfe-heale*, *Cyncklefoyle*, *Broune*, *Pympernell*, and white *Henband*.

The grasse which is unwholsome for *Seepe*, is that which hath growing amongst it, *Spare wort*, *Pennywort*, or *Penny-grasse*, & any weed which grow from inundation or overflowes of water; likewise, *Knot-grasse* is not good, nor Mildewed grasse. Of all rots the hunger rot is the worst, for it both putrieth the flesh & skin, and this is most incident to field sheep; for to pasture sheep it never hapneth. The next Rot to it, is the *Pelt* rot, which cometh by great store of raine, immediately after a sheep is new shorne, which mildewing the skin corrupteth the body; and this also is most incident to field-sheep, which wants shelter.

There be little white *Snailles* which a sheep will lieke up, and they will soone rot him.

There wil grow upon an Ewes teats little dry scabs, which will stop their milke; when the *Lambes* suck, the shepheard must haue care to dul them away.

A Sheepe will have a bladder of water under his chin sometimes, which the shepheard must be careful to let out and lance, or the sheep will not prosper.

It is good not to share sheepe before Midsummer, for the more he sweateth in his wooll, the better, and more kindly it is.

If you will know the age of your sheepe, looke in his mouth, and when he is one sheare, he will have two broad teeth afore: when he is two sheare, he will have foure broad teeth afore: when he is three, hee will have sixe, and when he is foure sheare, he will have eight: and after those yeares his mouth will begin to breake: for touching that rule of the evennesse and unevennesse of the mouth, it is uncertaine, & sayleth upon many occasions.

The end of the Sheepe.

Of Goates.

CHAP. I.

Of Goates, and of their nature.

Sing Goates are not of any generall use in our Kingdome, but only nourished in some wild and barren places, where cattel of better profit can hardly be maintained, as in the mountaynous parts of *Wales*, in the barrenest parts of *Cornewell* and *Devonshire*, on *Malborne hills*, and some few about the *Peake*: I will not stand upon any large discourse, but as briefly as I can, give you their natures and cures. You shall then know, that the

Goate

The nature of
Goates.

Goat is a beast of a hot, strong, and lusty constitution; especially in the act of generatio, that they exceed all other cattel: delight to live in mountains that be high craggy, & full of bushes, bryars, and other wood; they will feed in any plain pastures, but their special delight is in brousing upon trees, they are so nimble of foot, that they will go in places of greatest danger. The profit which cometh from is their Milk, which is an excellent restorative, and their Kids which are an excellent venison. They are in other Countries, as in *Spain*, the *Ilands of the Azores*, and the *Ilands of the Canaries*, preserved for the chase and for hunting as we preserve our Deer both red and fallow and make excellent pastime.

His shape.

For the shape of the Goat: he would have a large body, and well hayred, great legs, upright joints, not bending, a neck plain and short, a head small and slender, large hornes, and bending, a big eye, and a long beard, and his colour white, black, or pike. Some do use to shear them, to make rough mantles of, but its not so with us in *England*. The shee Goat would have large teates, and big udder, hanging ears, and no hornes, as they have in many places.

The ordering
of Goates.

These Goates would be kept in small flockes, or herds, as not above a hundred in a heard: as they must in the heat of Sumer have much shade, so in the winter likewise much shelter, for they can neither endure extremity of heat nor cold; especially, the violence of winter, for that will make the shee Goat cast her Kid, or bring it forth untimely. They love Mast well, but yet you must give them other food to mixe with it. The best time to let the male and female go together, is about the beginning of *Decem*. If you have Goates, in the winter, let them have no litter to ly on, but the floor

floore paved, or gravelled, for otherwise, their owne heat will annoy them : they must also be kept very cleanly, for they can endure no filthy favours. For the young Kids, you shall in all points order them as you doe your Lambs.

Now for their preservation, if they bee suffered to go and chuse their own food, they are to themselves to good physicians, that they will seldome or never bee troubled with any inward sicknesses; only the unnaturall excess of their lust maketh them grow soone old, and to both perill use and profit. For those particular diseases which accidentally fall upon them, here followeth the cures.

CHAP. II.

Of the pestilence in Goates, or any inward and hidden sickness.

If you perceive your Goates to droope, or looke with sullen or sad countenances, it is an assured signe of sickness; but if they foame or satter at the mouth, then it is a sign of the pestilence. The cure is, first, to separate them from the sound, then to let them blood, and give them the buds and leaves of *Celandine*, with rushes and reeds to eat, and it is a present remedy.

CHAP. 12.

Of the dropie in Goates.

Goates are very much subject unto the Dropie, through their excessive drinking of water, the cause whereof is a great inflammation and heat in the stomach; the cure is an decoction of *marsh-mallows* in *water* and *Salt*, and give a pint thereof to the Goat to drink divers mornings, if you will sit and let out the water under the shoulder, it is a cure in one day.

CHAP. 4.

Of stopping the teats.

The Cure.

THere will ingender in the teats of Goats, a certaine tough hard fleame, which will stop the milke from issuing: which to cure, you shall with your finger and your thumbe pull it away, and then annoynt the place with *Honey*, and the *Goates Milke* mixt together.

CHAP. 5.

Of Goates that cannot Kidde.

Goates above other Cattle, are troubled with hardnesse in Kidding, by reason that if they be chased or hunted, their Kiddles will turne in their Bellies: the Remedy then to preserve them from that danger, is to keepe them quiet and untroubled, untill they have Kided.

CHAP. 6.

Of the tetter, or dry scab in Goates.

TO heale any Tetter, or dry scab in Goates, take *Black sope*, *Tarre*, *Hogs-grease*, and *Brimstone*, mixe them well together, and annoynt the sores therewith, and it will heale them.

CHAP. 7.

Of gelding Kiddles in the Summer season.

Kids being gelt in the Summer season, as those which are late kided must necessarily be, the Flye will be so busie with the sore, that with their blowings they will breede such store of Maggots in the Wound, that it will indanger their lives: to defend them then from such annoyance of the Flye, you shall take *Soo*, *Tarre*, and thick *Cream*, and mixe them well together, and annoynt the wound therewith, and it will both heale it and keepe the Flye away.

CHAP

CHAP. 8.

Of the Itch in Goates.

If your Goats be troubled with any Itch, so that they cannot feed for clawing and biting themselves, you shall wash their skinns with old Chamber-lye, and Greene Coporas well boyled together, and it will kill the Itch.

CHAP. 9.

Of the tuell stopping in Goates.

Goates when they are sucking on their dammes, or when they are new Kiddled, will commonly have a great lax or squirt, so that the ordure which cometh from them, if it be not well clenfed and raken from them, it will with their own natural heat so bake and dry, that it will stop up their Tuels, so that they cannot dung, which if it be not holpen, the Kid will dye. The cure is, to cleanse the place, & open the Tuell, and then put into it an inch or there about of a small Candles end dipt in Flax, and then annoynt all the Thell over with Capon-grease.

The Cure.

CHAP. 10.

Of the staggers, or reeling evill in Goates.

If your Goats be troubled with the Staggers or Reeling evill, which is a disease bred in them by the violent heat of the Sun, you shall take Bay-salt and virgin olive oil, and mix them together, and give the Goate halfe a pint thereof to drink, or else take Hony-suckle, & Dead-gall, of each alike, so ground of ale, with a little new milk, stamp the herbs, and then mingle them together, then put thereto a few galls grossely beaten, & when boyle it againe, then coole it, and give the sick Goate three or foure Spoonefuls thereof to drink, & it will cure her. Now for any other infirmities which sha

har
pen.

happen unto Goates, you may cure them with the same medicines which you cure sheep, for their natures do not much differ.

The end of the Goate.



Of Swine.

CHAPTER I.

Of all manner of Swine, their natures, use, shapes, and preservations.



Although Swine are accounted troublesome, noysome, unruly, and great ravenous, as indeed their natures are not much differing from such qualities, yet the utility and profit of them, will easily wipe off those offences. For to speake truly of the Swine, he is the Husbandmans best Scavenger, and the Huswives most wholesome sink, for his foode and living is by that which would else rot in theyard, make it beasty, and breed no good manure, or being cast down the ordinary sink in the house breed noysome smells, corruption, and infection: for from the Husbandman he taketh pulse, chaffe, barne-dust, mans ordure, garbage, and the Weeds of his yard: and from the Huswife her drasse, swillings, Whey, washing of tubs, and such like, with which he will live & keepe a good state of body, very sufficiently, & though he is accounted good in no place but the dunnonly, yet there he is so lovely & so wholesome, that all other faults may be borne with.

He

He is by nature greedy, given much to rooste up grounds, & tear down fences, he is very lecherous and in that act tedious and brutish: he is subject to much anger, & the fight of the Boars are exceeding mortall: they can by no means endure storms, winds, or foul weather, they are excellent observers of their owne homes: & exceeding great lovers one of another: so that they will dy upon any beast that offendeth their fellows.

Now touching the choise of swine, you shall understand that no Country in *England* breedeth naturally better swine one then another: but if any have preeminence, then I must prefer *Leicestershire* & some parts of *Northamptonshire* and clay-Countries bordering *Leicestershire*, and the reason I take to be, their great multiplicity of grain, especially beans and pulle. For the Mast-Countries, though they are good feeders, they are no large breeders, whence it comes that your wild swine is ever your least swine, but your sweetest bacon. But if the race & keeping be a like, the proportion & goodness will be alike: therefore in the choise of your swine, chiefly the boars & sowes which you breed of, let them be long & large of body, deep sided, & deep bellied, thick thighs, and short leggs, for though the long-legged swine appear a goodly beast, yet he but couzeneth the eye, & is not so profitable to the butcher: high claws, thick neck, a short and strong groine, and a good thick chine well set with strong bristles: the color is best which is all of one peece, as all white or all fanded, the pide are the worst and most apt to take Meazels, the black is tolerable, but our Kingdom through the coldness breedeth them seldom.

The use and profit of swine is only (as th Husbandman saith) for the rooff, which is bacon, for the spit which

Of the choise
and shape of
Swine.

The use and
profit of Swine

which is Pork, Sowe and Puddings, and for breede, which is their Pigs only. To have two many sowes in a yard is not good; for their increase & bringing forth is so great, that they wil for want of food eat one another. A Sow will bring forth pigs three times a yeere, namly at the end of every ten weekes, and the numbers are great which they will bring forth: for I have known one sow have twenty pigs at one litter, twelve fourteen & sixteen are very common; yet a Sow can bring up no more pigs then she hath Teats, therefore look how many she hath, & so many pigs preserve of the best, the rest cast away, or put to other sowes who want, yet give suck. A sow will bring pigs from one yeare old, till she be seven yeares old: The pigs which you reare after you have chosen the best for boares or Sowes to breed on, geld the rest both male & females: the males will make goodly hogs, which are excellent Bacon or pork, & the females which are called spayd-guils, will do the like, and breed a great deale more greafe in their bodies, yv hence it comes that the husband man esteems one spayd-guilt before two hogs. Young Shots vvhich are Swine of three quarters, or but one yeare old, are the daintiest Porke.

Now for the preservation of Swine, it is contained in their government and food, & is all that belongeth to the office of the swine-herd. The orderliest feeding of swine is, (when you keep them, but in good state of body, & not seek to fat them) in the morning early when you uprise them is to give them Drass, pulle, or other garbage with swillings in their troughs, & when they have eaten it to drive the to the field, where they may graze & roo for their food: and of grounds the soft marsh and moorish grounds are the best, where they may

may get the Roots of Sedge, Reeds, Rushes, Knot-grass, and such like, which is wholesome for Swine, of the Fallow or tith field, where they may root at pleasure, and by killing the weed bring profit to the earth : and at the fall of the Lease, it is good to drive them to hedges, where they may get Haws, Hips, Sloes, Crabs, or such fruit, which is also very wholesome: and the poorer sort will gather their fruits, and keep them safe to feed their Swine with all the Winter. When evening cometh you shall drive your Swine home, and then filling their troughs with Draff and swillings let them fill their bellies, and then sty them up, so shall you keep them from doing other hurts or injuries. If once in a fortnight you mix with your swillings some Radle or red Oaker, it will preserve them wonderfully from Meazels, and all inward infections : and thus much for the generall discourse of Swine : now I will proceed to their particular infirmities, and other businesses.

CHAP. II.

*Of the Feaver, or any hidden sicknesse
in Swine.*

THere is no Beast maketh his sicknesse so apparent as the Swine; for when he findeth any griefe or distemperature in his body, he presently droopeth, forsakes his meat, and will not eat till he find in himselfe a perfect Recovery: therefore when you shall so find him to forsake his meat, you shall first let him bloud under his The Cure. tayl, and under his ears, and if they bleed not freshly enough, you shall beat them with a small stick, and that will bring forth the bloud; then wrap about the wounds the bark of a yong Osier, and then keep him warm, and give him to drink warm swillings, well mixt with barley meal, and red oaker.

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CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Of the Murren, Pestilence, or Cathar in Swine.

The Cure.

THESE diseases being all of one nature, are very much incident in Swine, and spring from many grounds, as from corraption in bloud ingendred by the eating of rotten fruit, or too much Butchers garbage, and many times by eating too rank grasse, wherein is much *Hemlock*: the particular signes are, moist eyes, and their heads borne on each side, *but their generall knowledge is their fasting and mortality*: the cure is, to give them in warm wash, *Hens-dung*, and boyl'd *Liverwort*, with a little *Red Oaker*.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Gall in Swine.

The Cure.

SWINE will oft have an over-flowing of the *Gall*, because choller is much powerfull in them, which you shall know by a swelling which will rise under their *jawes*, and the cure is, to stamp *Gallwort*, or *Saffron*, and mix it with *hony* and *water*, and then straining it, give it the Swine to drink by a pint at a time.

CHAP. V.

Of the Meazles in Swine.

THIS Disease of all other is most common in Swine, and with ease helped: as thus, you shall take the oldest urine that you can get, and mix it with *Red Oaker* till it be thick, and about the quantity of an Ale-quart, then mix it with a gallon of warm sweet Whey, and give it the Swine to drink, after he hath been kept all night fasting.

CHAP. VI.

Of Impostumes in any part of a Swine.

SWINE will have Impostumes in any parts of their bodies, as under their throats, their ears, bellies, and oft

oft upon their sides. The cure is, if they be soft, to lance The Cure, them, and let out the matter, and then heale them with *Tarre* and *Butter*, but if they be not soft, then let the Swine bloud under the tongue, and rub all his mouth, chaps and groin, with *wheat* meal and *salt*, and the Impostume will go away.

CHAP. VII.

Of vomiting in Swine.

IF your Swine do vomit and cast up his meat, you shall give him spelted *Beans* to eat, and they will strengthen his shomack.

CHAP. VIII.

Of leanness, milke, scurfe, and manginess in Swine.

THese diseases proceed from corruption of bloud, ingendred by lying wet in their sties, having filthy rotten Litter, or much scarcity of meat. The cure is, The Cure, first to let the Swine bloud under the tayle, then to take a Wooll-card, and to comb off all the scurfe and filth from the Swines back, even till his skin bleed: then take *Tarre*, *Hogs-grease*, and *Brimstone*, and mixing them well together, annoynt the Swine therewith, then let the sty be mended, his Litter be sweet, and give him good warm food, and the Swine will be fat and sound very suddainly.

CHAP. IX.

Of the sleeping evil in Swine.

SWine are much subject to this disease in the Summer time, and you shall know it by their continuall sleeping, & neglecting to eat their meat: the cure is, to house The Cure, them up, and keep them fasting twenty and four hours, then in the morning when hunger pincheth the, to give them to drink *Water*, in which is stamp't good store of

L 3

Stonecrop

Stonecrop, which as soon as they have drunk, they will vomit and cast, and that is a present remedy.

CHAP. X.

Of paine in the Milt.

The Cure.

SWine, are oft troubled with pain in their Milts or Spleens, which proceedeth from the eating of Mast, when they are first put thereunto, through their over greedy eating thereof, and is known by a Reeling, going of one side. The cure is, to give them the juyce of *Worm-wood*, in a little *honeyed water*, to drink, and it will assuage the pain.

CHAP. XI.

Of the unnaturalnesse of Sows.

MAny Sows do prove so unnaturall, that they will devour their Pigs when they have farrow'd them which springeth from an unnaturall greediness in them, which to help, you must watch her when she farroweth, and take away the Pigs as they fall, then take the wreckling, or worst Pig, and annoint it all over with the juyce of *Stonecrop*, and so give it the Sow again: and if she devour it, it will make her cast and vomit so extremely, that the pain of the surfeit will make her loath to do the like again: But of all cures, the best for such an unnaturall beast, is to feed her well, and then kill her.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Laxe or Flixe in Hogges.

FOr the Lax or Flixe in Swine, you shall give them *Verjuyce* and *milk* mixt together to drink, and then feed him with food, as speltted *Beanes*, *Acornes*, or *Acorn-huskes*. This is also excellent, and approved for yong Pigs and Shots, when they have any scouring.

CHAP.

CHAP. 13.

Of the lugging of swine with dogges.

IF your Swine be extremly lugged and bitten with dogs, to prevent the rancelling, and impoffumation of the fore, you fhall annoint it with vinegar, Sope, and tallow mixt together, and it will cure the fame.

CHAP. 14.

Of the Poxe in swine.

THe Poxe is a filthy & infectious difeafe in swine, proceeding from corrupt blood, ingendered by poverty, wet lying, lowlinefs, and fuch like, and the Swine can never prosper which bath them. The cure is, to give him firft to drink two spoonfulls of London treacle in a pint of *hotted water*, which will expell the infection outwardly, then to annoint the fores with *Brimstone* and *Boares-grease* mixt together, and to fe-
The cure

CHAP. 15.

Of killing Maggots in the eares or other parts of swine.

IF Maggots fhall breed in the eares of your Swine, which have beene lugged with dogges for want of good looking unto, as often it happeneth: you fhall take either the sweeteft Wort you can get, or elfe *Lo-ny*, and annoint the fores therewith, and the Maggots prefently will fall off and dye.

CHAP. 16.

Of feeding swine exceeding fat, either for Bacon, or for Lard.

DIvers men according to the nature of divers countries, have divers ways in feeding of their Swine, as thofe which live near unto woods and places where ftore of malt is, turn their Swine unto the

The feeding of
 swine in wood
 countries.

Mast for fixe or eight weekes, and then having got flesh and fatnesse on their backs do bring them home, and put them up in Sties and then feed them for ten dayes or a fortnight after, with old dry Pease given them oft, in the day a little at once, with water as much as they will drink: for this will harden the flesh and fat so, that it will not consume when it comes to boyling, this manner of feeding is good, and not to be disliked.

The feeding of
swine in cham-
paign countries.

Now the feeding of Swine in Champain Countries, which are far from woods, is in this manner: First, you shall Stye up those Swine which you intend to feed, and let them not come out of the same untill they be fed, but have their foode and water brought unto them: now the first two dayes you shall give them nothing; the third day you shall early in the morning give them a pretty quantity of dry *pease* or *beanes*; at noon you shall give them as much more, at foure of the clock as much more, and when you goe to bed as much more, but all that day no water. The next day you shall feed them again at the same hours, and let water by them that they may drink at their own pleasure, and twice or thrice a week as your provision will serve you, it is good to fill their bellies with sweet whay, butter-milke, or warme wash, but by no meanes scant the proportion of their *pease*; and by thus doing you shall feed a swine fat enough for the slaughter in foure or five weekes.

Of feeding at
the reek.

There be other Husbandmen in Champain Countries, as in *Leicestershire*, and such like, that put their swine to *pease* reeks, or stacks, let in the field nere unto water furrowes or rundles, so that they may let the water into the stack yard, and then morning and evening cut a cutting of the stack or reek, and spread the
reaps

reaps amongst the swine: this manner of feeding is best for small porkers and will fat them very reasonable in three weekes or a moneth. If you feede sheep amongst your Porks, it is very good, and daily by many practised; for by that meanes you shall not loose any of your Grain; for what your sheep cannot gather up your Porkets will.

Now for such as live in or near about great Cities or Towns, as *London, Yorke*, or such like, and have neither great store of Malt, nor great store of Grain; yet they have a manner of feeding as good, and somewhat more speedier than any of the other, only the Bacon is not so sweet or toothsome; and thus it is: They stie up their fatlings, as is before said, and then take Chandlers Grains, which is the deers and offall of rendred Tallow, as hard skins, kels, and fleshy lumps, which will not melt, together with other coarse skins of the tallow, suet, or Kitchin see, & mixing it in warm wash, give it the swine to eat three or foure times in the day, and it will suddenly puffe him up with fatness; then bestow of every swine a bushell of dry Pease to harden his flesh, and you may kill them at your pleasure. The onely danger of this food is, it will at first sometimes make swine scoure; especially young pigs, if they eat it: but as soon as you perceive such a fault, give unto your elder swine, milk and verjuice, and to your sucking pigs verjuice onely.

Now lastly, the best feeding of a swine for lard, or a Boar for Braw, is to feed them the first week with Barley sodden till it break, and fod in such quantity that it may ever be given sweet: then after to feed them with saw malt from the floore, before it be dry-

Of feeding of
swine in or a-
bout great Ci-
ties.

Of feeding of
Hogs for lard
or Boares for
Brawn.

ed, til they be fat enough: and then for a week after, to give them dry *pease* or *beanes* to harden their flesh. Let their drink be the washing of Hoghead, and Alebarel, or sweet Whay, and let them have store thereof. This manner of feeding breeds the whitest, fattest, and best flesh that may be, as hath been approved by the best Husbands.

The end of the Swine of all sorts.

Of Conies.

CHAP. I.

Of the tame cony, his nature, choyce, profit, and preservation.

The nature of the cony.



ALL sorts of conies may as wel be kept tame as wild, and do above other beasts delight in imprisonment and solitarinesse, which proceedeth from the strength of melanchoolly in their nature, being creatures so much participation of the earth that their delight is to live in holes, rocks, and other dark Caverns. They are violently hot in the act of generation, and performe it with such vigor and excesse, that they swoound and lie in trances a good space after the deed is done. The males are given to much cruelty, and would kill the young rabbits if he could come to them: whence it proceedeth, that the Females after they have kindled, hide their young ones, and close up their holes, so that the buck-cony may not find them. The Female, or doe-conies are wonderfull in their increase, and brings forth young ones every month: therefore when you keep them tame in boxes, you must observe to watch them, and as soon as they have kindled,

led, to put them to the buck, or other wise they will mourne, and hardly bring up their young ones.

The boxes in which you shall keep your tame *conies*, would be made of thin waiescot boards, some 2 foot square, & one foot high; and that square must be divided into two roomes, a greater room with open windows of wyar, through which the *cony* may feed; & a lesser room without light, in which the *cony* may lodge & kindle, & before the both a trough in which you may put meat & other necessities for the *cony*: & thus you may make box upon box in divers stories, keeping your bucks by themselves, & your Does by themselves, except it be such Does as have not bred, & then you may let a Buck lodg with them; also when your Doe hath kindled one nest; and then kindleth another, you shall take the first from her, & put them together in a severall box, amongst Rabits of their own age, provided that the box be not pestred, but that they may have ease and liberty.

Of boxes for
tame conies.

Now for the choice of these tame rich *conies* you shall not as in another cattell, looke to their shape but to their richnes, only elect your bucks, the largest & goodliest *conies* you can get: and for the richnes of the skin, that is accounted the richest, which hath the equallest mixture of black & white haire together, yet the black rather shadowing the whit, then the white any thing at all over mastering the black, for a black skin with a few silver haies is much richer than a white skin with a few black hairs: but as I said before, to have them equally or indifferently mixt is the best above all other: the fur would be thick, deep, smooth, & shining, & a black coat without silver hairs though it be not reckoned a rich coat, yet it is to be preferred before

Of the choice
of rich conies.

Of the profit of
rich conie.

before a white, a pyed, a yellow, a dun, or gray. Now for the profit of these rich *Conies*, (for unlesse they did far away, and many degrees exceed the profit of all other *Conies*, they were not worthy the charge w^{ch} must be bestowed upon them) it is this: First, every one of the rich *Conies* which are killed in leason, as from *Marilmas* untill after *Candlemas*, is worth any five other *Conies*, for they are of body much fatter and larger, and when another sk in it worth 2 pence or three pence at the most, they are worth two shillings, or two shillings six pence: Again they increase oftner, and bring forth more Rabbits at one kindling then any wild *Cony* doth; they are ever ready at hand for the dish, winter and Summer, without charge, of Nets, Ferrets, or other Engines, and give their bodies gratis, for their skins will ever pay their masters charge with a most large interest.

Of the feeding
and preserva-
tion of conies.

Now for the feeding and preservation of these rich *conies*, it is nothing so costly or troublesome as many have imagined, and as some ignorant in the skill of keeping them, have made the world think, for the best food you can feed a cony with, is the sweetest, shortest, softest, and best hay you can get, of which one load will serve two hundred couples a year, and out of the flock of two hundred, you may spend in your house two hundred and sell in the Market two hundred more, yet maintain the flock good, and answer every ordinary casualty. This hay in little cloven sticks might with ease reach it and pull it out of the same, yet so as they may not scatter nor wast any. In the troughes under their Boxes, you shall put sweet Oates and their water, and this should be there ordinary and constant food where
with

with you shall feed your Conies, for all other should be used but Physically, as for the preservation of their health: as thus you shall twice or thrice in a fortnight for the cooling of their bodies, give them *Greene*, as *Mallows*, *Claver-grass*, *Somer-dockes*, blades of *greene corn*, *cabbage*, or *Colwari* leaves, and such like, all which cooleth & nourisheth exceedingly: some use to give them sometimes sweet *grains*, but that must be used very seldom, for nothing sooner rotteth a *Cony*.

You must also have great care that when you cut any grass for them that are *needs*, that there grow no young *Hemlock* amongst it, for though they will eat it with all greediness, yet it is a present poyson, & kills suddainly, you must also have an especial care every day to make their Boxes sweet and clean, for the strong savour of their ordure and piss is so violent, that it will both annoy themselves, and those which shall be frequent amongst them.

Now for the infirmities which are insident unto them, they are but two: the first is *Rottennes*, Of the rot in conies. which cometh by giving them too much *greene* meat, or gathering their *greenes* and giving it them with the dew on; therefore let them have it but seldom, and then the driness of the Hay will ever drink up the moisture, knit them and keep them sound without danger.

The next is a certain rage of madness, ingendred by Of madness in Conies. corrupt blood, sprinkling from the tanks of their keepings; and you shall know it by their wallowing and tumbling with their heels upward, and leaping in their boxes. The cure is, to give them *Hare-bristle* to eat, and it will heal them. And thus much of the same rich *Cony*, and his properties.

The end of the four footed Beasts.

THE

The second Book.

Of Poultry.

CHAP. I.

Containing the ordering, fattening, cramming, and curing of
all infirmities of Poultry, as Cocks, Hens, Chickins, Ca-
pons, Geese, Turkeys, Pheasants, Partridges, Quales,
House-doves, and all sorts of Fowl whatsoever. And first
of the Dunghill-cock, Hen, Chickin, and Capon.

Some small thing hath been writteth of
this nature before, but so drawn from
the opinions of old writers, as *Italians*,
French, *Dutch*, and such like, that it hath
no coherence or congruity with the practise and ex-
perience of English customs, both their Rules and
climes being so different from ours, that except we
were to live in their Countries, the rules which are
printed are uselesse, and to no purpose. To let pass
then the opinion of strangers, and come to our own
home bred knowlledge which is so mixed withall
profitable experiments, that it needeth not the
help of other Nations so much, as men would make
us believe.

You shall understand that the dunghill Cock
(for the fighting-Cock deserveth a much larger
and particular discourse) is a Fovvle of all other
birds the most manliest, stately, and majesticall,
very tame and famillier vvith the Man, and natu-
rally inclined to live and prosper in habitable Hou-
ses: he is hot and strong in the Act of generation,
& vvill serve ten Hens sufficiently and some twelve
and

and thirteen : he delighteth in open and liberall plains, where he may lead forth his Hens into green pastures and under hedges, where they may warm and bathe themselves in the Sun, for to be pent up in walled places, or in paved Courts is most unnaturall unto them, neither will they prosper therein.

Now of the choice and shape of the dung hill-Cock, Of the choyce and shape of the Cock. he would be of a large & well sized body, long from the head to the rump, and thick in the garth; his neck would be long, loose, and curiously bending it, and his body together being straight, & high up erected, as the Falcon and other Birds of prey are, his comb wattles, and throat would be large, great compasse, ragged, and very Scarlet red, his eyes round and great, the colour answering the colour of his plume or male, as gray with gray, red with red, or yellow with yellow, his bil would be crooked, sharp, & strongly set on to his head, the colour being sutable with the colour of feathers on his head, his main or neck feathers would be very long, bright, and shining, covering from his head to his shoulders, his legs straight, and of a strong beam, with large long spurs, sharp & a little bending, & the colour black, yellow, or brownish, his claws short, strong, and well wrinkled, his tayl long, & covering his body very closely, and for the generall colour of the dung-hill Cock it would be red, for that is medicinal, and oft used in culisses and restoratives. This Cock should be valiant within his own walk, and if he be a little Knavish, he is so much the better, he would be oft crowing, and busie in scratching the earth to find out worms and other food for his Hens.

Now for the Hen, if she be a good one, she should Of the Hen her choyce and shape, not differ much from the nature of the Cock, but be valiant,

liant, vigilant, and laborious both for her selfe and her Chickens. In shape the biggest and largest are the best, every proportion answering these before described of the Cock, only in stead of her Comb she should have upon her crown a high thick tuft of feathers: to have many & strong claws is good, but to want hinder claws is better, for they oft break the Eggs, & such Hens sometimes prove unnatural, it is not good to chuse a crowing Hen, for they are neither good breeder nor good laiers. If you chuse Hens to sit, chuse the elder, for they be constant, and will sit out their times, and if you will chuse Hens to lay, chuse the yongest, for they are lusty and prone to the act of ingendring, but for neither purpose chuse a fat Hen, for if you set her, she wil forsake her nest and if you keep her to lay, she will lay her eggs without shels. Besides, a fat Hen, will wax sloathfull, and neither delight in the one, nor in the other Act of Nature, such hens then are ever fittest for the dish then the hen-house

Of setting
Hennes.

The best time to set Hens to have the best, largest, and most kindly Chickens, is in *February*, in the increase of the Moon, so that she may hatch or disclose her Chickens in the increase of the next new Moone, being in *March*, for one brood of *March* Chickens is worth three broods of any other: you may set Hens from *March* till *October*, and have good Chickens, but not after by any means, for the Winter is a great enemy to their breeding. A Hen doth sit twenty one dayes just, and then hatcheth, but Peahens, Turkies, Geese, Ducks, and other water-fowl sit thirty: so that if you set your Hen as you may do upon any of their eggs, you must set her upon them nine dayes before you set her upon her own. A Hen will cover nineteen Eggs well, and that is the most in true rule, she should cover, but upon what number

foever

ſoever you ſet her, let it be odd, for the Eggs will lie round, cloſe, and in even proportion together: it is good when you lay your eggs firſt under your Hens, to mark the upper ſide of them, and then to watch the Hen, to ſee if ſhe buſie herſelf to turn them from the one ſide to the other, which if you find ſhe doth not, then when ſhe riſeth from her eggs to feed or bath her ſelfe, you muſt ſupply that office, and turn every Egge your ſelfe, and eſteeme your Hen of ſo much the leſſe reckoning for the uſe of breeding: be ſure that the eggs which you lay under her, be new and ſound, which you may know by their heavineſſe, fulneſſe, and cleerneſſe, if you hold them up betwixt the Sun and your eye-ſight; you muſt by no means at any time raiſe your Hen from her neſt, for that will make her utterly forſake it.

Now for helping a Hen to hatch her Eggs, or doing that which ſhould be her office, it is unneceſſary, and ſhall be much better to be forborn then any way uſed; or to make doubt of bringing forth, or to thinke the Hen ſitteth too long, as many fooliſh curious Huſwives do, if you be ſure you ſet her upon ſound Eggs, is as frivolous; but if you ſet her upon unſound egges, then blame your ſelf both of the loſſe and injury done to the Hen in her loſſe of labour.

A Hen will be a good ſitter from the ſecond yeare of her laying to the fifth, but hardly any longer; you ſhall obſerve ever when your Hen riſeth from her neſt, to have meat and water ready for her, leſt ſtraying too far to ſeek her food, ſhe let her eggs cool too much, which is very hurtfull. In her abſence you ſhall ſtirre up the ſtraw of her neſt, and make it loſt and handſome, & lay the eggs in order, as ſhe left them: do not in the election of your Egges, chuſe thoſe which are monſtrous great,

Choyce of
Egges.

great, for they many times have two yelkes, and though some write, *that such Eggs will bring out two Chickens*, yet they are deceived; for if they bring forth two, they are commonly most abortive and monstrous: to perfume the Nest with Brimstone is good, but with Rose-mary is much better. To set Hens in the winter time in Stows or Ovens is of no use with us in England, and though they may by that meanes bring forth, yet will the Chickens be never good nor profitable, *but like the planting of Lemon, and Pomgranate trees, the fruits will come a great deale short of the charges*. When your Hen at any time is absent from her Nest, you must have great care to see that the Cock come not to sit upon the Eggs, (as he will offer to do) for he will indanger to break them, and make her love her Nest worse.

As soon as your Chickens be hatcht, if any be weaker then other, you shall lap them in wooll, and let them have the ayr of the fire, and it will strengthen them; *to perfume them with a little Rose-mary is very wholesome also*; and thus you may in a five keep the first hatcht Chickens till the rest be disclosed, (*for Chickens would have no meat for two dayes*) and some shels being harder then other, they will take so much distance of time in opening: yet unlesse the Chickens be weak, or the Hen rude, it is not amisse to let them alone under her, for she will nourish them most kindly: after two dayes is past, the first meat you give them should be very small Oatmeal, some dry; and some steeped in milk, or else fine wheat bread crums, and after they have got strength, then Curds, Cheese-parings, white bread crusts soak'd in Milk or Drink, Barly meal, or Wheat bread scalded, or any such like soft meat that is small, and will easily be divided. It is good to keepe
Chickes

Of Chickens.

Chicks one fortnight in the house, and after to suffer them to goe abroad with the Hen to worme, for that is very wholsome to chop green Chives amongst your chickens meat, will preserve them from the Rye, and other diseases in the head; neither must you at any time let your Chickens want water, for if they be forced to drink in puddles, it will breed the Pip: also, to feed upon Tares, Darnell, or Cockell, is very dangerous for yong chickens.

You may by these foods aforesaid, feed chickens very fat under their dams: but if you will have fat crammed chickens, you shall coop them up when the Dam forsaketh them, and the best crams for them is wheatmeal and milk, made into dough, and then the crams steeped in milk, and so thrust down their throats; but in any case, let the crams be small, and well wet for choaking, fourteen daies will feed a chicken sufficiently: and thus much briefly for your breed.

Of feeding &
cramming
Chickens.

Now, because Eggs of themselves are a singular profit, you shall understand, that the best way to preserve or keep them long, is, as some think, to lay them in good straw, and cover them close, but that is too cold, and besides will make them musty: others will lay them in bran; but that is too hot, and will make them putrifie: and others will lay them in salt, but that makes them waste and diminish: the best way then to keep them most sweet, most sound, and most full, is only to keepe them in a heap of old Malt, close and well covered all over.

Of preserving
Eggs.

You shall gather your eggcs up once a day, and leave in the nest but the nest egge, and no more; and that would be ever in the after-noone, when you have seen every Hen come from her nest severally: some Hennes

Of gathering
Eggcs.

will by their cackling tell you when they have laid, but some will lay mute; therefore you must let your own eye be your instructor.

Of the Capon
when to carve
him.

Now touching the Capon, which is the guele Cock-chicken you shal understand, that the best time to carve or gueld him, is as soon as the Dam hath left them, if the stones be come down, or else as soon as they begin to crow: for the art of carving it self, it is both common and easie, and much sooner to be learned by seeing one carved, then by any demonstration in writing.

A Capon to
lead Chickens.

These Capons are of two uses: the one is to lead Chickens, Ducklings, yong Turkeys, Pea-hens, Pheasants, and Partridges, which he will do altogether, both naturally and kindly, and through largeness of his body, will brood or cover easily thirty or five and thirty; he will lead them forth safely, and defend them against Kites or Buzzards, more better then the Hens: therefore the way to make him to take unto them is, with a fine smat bryer, or else sharp Nettles at night, to beat and sting all his breasts and neather parts, and then in the dark to seat the Chickens under him, whose warmth taketh away his smarr; he will fall much in love with them, and whensoever he proveth unkind, you must sting, or beat him again, and this will make him he well never forsake them.

Of feeding or
cramming Capons.

The other use of Capons is, to feed for the Dish, as either at the Barn doors, with craps of corne, and the chavings of pulfe, or else in pens in the house, by cramming them, which is the most daintry: the best way then to cram a Capon (*setting all strange inventions a part*) is to take Barley meale reasonably sifted, and mixing it with new milk, make it into a good stiffe dough; then make it into long crams, biggest in the midst, and small

at both ends, and then wetting them in luke-warme milke, give the Capon a full gorge full thereof three times a day, Morning, Noon, and Night, and he will in a fortnight or three weekes, be as far as any man need to eat.

As for mixing their crams with Sweet Wort, Hogs-grease, or Salleroye, they are by experience found to breed loath in the Birds, and not to feed at all, onely keep this Observation, not to give your Capon new meat untill the first be put over, and if you find your Capon something hard of digestion, then you shall see your meale finer, for the finer your meale is, the sooner it will passe through their bodies. And thus much for the Capon. Now for their infirmities, they follow in order.

CHAP. II.

Of the Pippe in Poultry.

The Pip is a white thin scale, growing on the tip of the tongue, and will make Poultry that they cannot feed: it is easie to be discerned, and proceedeth generally from drinking pndle water, from want of water, or from eating filthy meat. The cure is, to pull off the scale with your nayle, and then rub the tongue with salt. The Cure.

CHAP. III.

Of the Roup in Poultry.

The Roup is a filthy bile or swelling on the rump of Poultry, and will corrupt the whole body. It is ordinarily known by the flaring and turning back wards of the feathers, the cure is, to pull away the feathers, and open the sore to thrust out the core, and then wash the place with salt and water, or with Brine, and it helpeth. The Cure.

The Cure.

C H A P. IV.
Of the Flux in Poultry.
THe flux in Poultry cometh with eating too much moyst meat. The cure is, to give them Pease-bran scalded, and it will stay them.

C H A P. V.
Of stopping in the Belly.

Stopping in the bellies of Poultry, is contrary to the flux, so that they cannot mure: therefore you shall anoint their Vents, and then give them either smal bits of bread, or corn steeped in mans urine.

C H A P. VI.
Of Lice in Poultry.

IF your Poultry be much trouled with Lice, as it is a common infirmity, proceeding from corrupt food or want of bathing in sand, ashes or such like: you shall take pepper small beaten, and mixing it with warme water, wash you Poultry therein, & it will kill all sorts of vermine.

C H A P. VII.
Of stinging with Venomous Worms.

IF your Poultry be stung with any venomous thing, as you may perceiue by their lowring and swelling, you shall then annoint them with Rew and Butter, mixt together, and it helpeth.

C H A P. VIII.
Of sore eyes in Poultry.

IF your Poultry have sore eyes, you shall take a leafe or two of ground-Ivy, and chawing it well in your mouth, suck out the juice, and spit it into the sore eye, and it will most assuredly heale it, as it hath been often tried.

C H A P.

CHAP. IX.

Of Hens that crow.

IF your Hens crow, which is an ill sign and unnatural, you shall pull their wings, and give her to eat either Barley scorched, or small wheat, and keep her close from other Poultry.

CHAP. X.

Of Hens that eat their eggs.

IF your Hen will eat her Eggs, you shall onely lay for her nest-egge a piece of chalk cut like an egg, at which oft pecking, and losing her labour, she will refrain the evill.

CHAP. XI.

Of keeping a Hen from sitting.

IF you would not have your Hen sit, you shall bathe her oft in cold water, and thrust a small feather through her nostrills.

CHAP. XII.

Of making Hens lay soon and oft.

IF you feed your Hens often with toasts taken out of Ale, with Barley boyld, or spelted fitches, they will lay soon, oft, and all the Winter.

CHAP. XIII.

Of making Hens lean.

BECAUSE fat hens commonly either lay their egges without shells, or at the best hand lay very small eggs: to keep them lean and in good plight for laying, you shal mix both their meat and water with the powder of tilebeards, chalk, or else tares, twice or thrice a week.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Crow-trodden.

IF your Hen be trodden with a carion Crow, or Rook, as oft they are, it is mortall and incurable, and you shall know it by the staring up of her feathers, and hanging of her wings, there is no way with her then, but presently to kill her.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Hen-house, and the situation.

NOW for as much as no Poultry can be kept either in health or safety abroad, but must of force be housed, you shall understand that your Hen-house would be large and spacious, with somewhat a high roof, the walls strong both to keep out thieves and vermine, the windowes upon the Sun-rising, strongly lathed, and close shuts inward, round about the inside of the walls upon the ground would be built large pens of three foot high for Geese, Ducks, and great fowl to sit in, neer to the eavings of the house would be long Pearches, reaching from one side of the house to the other, on which should sit your Cocks, Hens, Capons, and Turkeys, each one severall Pearches, as they are disposed: at another side of the house in that part which is darkest over the ground pens, would be fixed hampers full of straw for nests, in which your Hens shall lay their eggs; but when they sit to bring forth *Chickens*, then let them sit on the ground, for otherwise it is dangerous, let there be pins stricken into the walls, so that your Poultry may climbe to their Pearches with ease: let the floor by no means be paved, but of earth smooth and easie: let the smaller fowl have a hole at one end of the house made to come in and out at, when they please, or els they will seek roost in other places, and for the greater fowl the
door

door may be opened evening and morning; this house should be placed either near some Kitchen, Brewhouse, or else some Kiln, where it may have air of the fire, and be perfumed with smoak, which to Pullen is delightful and wholesome. And thus much of the Cock, Hen, Capon, and Chicken.

CHAP. XVI.

Of Geese, their nature, choice, and how to breed them.

Geese, are a fowle of great profit many waies, as first for food, next to their feathers, and lastly for their greafe. They are held of Husbandmen to be fowl of two lives, because they live both on land and water; and therefore all men must understand, that except he have either Pond or Stream, he can never keep Geese well. They are so watchful and carefull over themselves, that they will prevent most dangers: grasse also they must necessarily have, & the worst, & that which is the most useles is the best, as that which is moorish, rotten, and unsavory for cattle. To good grasse they are a great enemy, for their dung and treading will putrifie it, and make it then barren.

Now for the choice of Geese, the largest is the best, The choice of Geese. and the colour would be white or gray, all of one pair, for pidge are not so profitable, and black are worse; your Gander would be knavish and hardy, for he will defend his Goslings the better.

Now for the laying of Egges, a Goose beginneth to lay in the spring, and she that layeth earliest is ever the best Goose, for she may have a second hatch: Geese will lay twelve, and some fifteen Egges, some will lay more, but it is seldome, and they cannot be all well covered; you shall know when your Goose will lay, by her carrying

Of laying Eggs, and sitting.

rying of straw up and down in her mouth, & scattering it abroad; and you shall know when she will sit by her continuing on the Nest still after she hath laid. You must set a Goose upon her owne Egges, for she will hardly or unkindly sit on another Gooses Eggs, as some imagine, but it is not ever certaine: You shall in her straw when you see her, mix nettles roots, for it is good for the Goslings: thirty daies is the full time that a Goose sitteth, but if the Weather be fair and warme, she will hatch three or four daies sooner; ever when the Goose riseth from the Nest, you shall give her meat, as skedge Oats, and branne scalded, and give her leave to bath in the water. After she hath hatched her Goslings, you shall keepe them in the house ten or twelve daies, and feed them with curds, scalded chippings, or Barley meal in milk knodden and broken, also ground Malt is exceeding good; or any Bran that is scalded in water, milk, or tappings of drink. After they have got a little strength, you may let them goe abroad with a keeper five or six houres in a day, and let the dam at her leisure intice them into the water, then bring them in, and put them up, and thus order them till they be able to defend themselves from vermine. After a Gosling is a month or six weeks old, you may put it up to feed for a green Goose, and it will be perfectly fed in another month following: and to feed them, there is no meat better then skedge Oats boild, and give plenty thereof thrice a day, Morning, Noone, and Night, with good store of milk, or milk and water mixt together to drink.

The ordering
of Goslings.

Of greene
Geese, & their
fattning.

Of Ganders.

Now you shall understand one Gander wil serve well five Geese, and to have not above forty Geese in a flock is best, for to have more is both hurtful & troublesome.

Now

Now for the fatting of elder Geese which are those which are five or six months old, you shall understand that after they have been in the stubble fields, and during the time of Harvest got into good flesh, you shall then chuse out such Geese as you will feed, & put them in severall pens which are close and dark, and there feed them thrice a day with good store of Oats, or spelted beans, & give them to drink water & barley-meal mixt together, which must evermore stand before them, this will in three weeks feed a Goose so far as is needfull.

Fatting of elder Geese.

Now lastly, for the gathering of a Gooses feathers, you shall understand, that howsoever some writers advise you for a needles profit to pull your Goose twice a year, *March*, and *August*: yet certainly it is very nought and ill, for first, by disabling the flight of the Goose, you make her subject to the cruelty of the Fox, and other ravenous beasts: and by uncloathing her in Winter you strike that cold into her body, which kills her very suddenly, therefore it is best to stay till moulting time or till you kill her, and then you may employ all her feathers at your pleasure, either for beds, fletchers, or Scriveners.

Of gathering Geese feathers

For the diseases and infirmities in Geese, the most & worst they are subject unto, it is the *Gargill*, which is a mortall or deadly stopping of the head. And the ordinary and certain cure is, to take three or four cloves of Garlick, and beating them in a mortar with sweet Butter, make little long balls thereof, and give two or three of them to the Goose fasting, and then shut her up for two hours after.

Of the Gargill in Geese.

The Cure.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVII.

Of Turkies, their nature, use, increase, and breeding.

Turkies, howsoever by some Writers they are held devourers of corn, strayers abroad, ever puling for meat and many such like faigned troubles, as if they were utterly unprofitable, yet its certain they are most delicate, either in paste, or from the spit, & being fat, far exceeding any other house-fowl whatsoever: nay, they are kept with more ease & lesse cost: for they will take more paines for their food then any other Bird, onely they are enemies to a Garden, & from thence must ever be kept. They, when they are young are very tender to bring up, both because they are a straying nature in themselves, and the dams are so negligent that whilst she hath one following her, she never respecteth the rest, therefore they must have a vigilant keeper to attend them, till they can shift for themselves, & then they will flock together, & seldome be parted. Till you fat them, you need not take care for food for them; they love to roost in trees or other high places.

*Of the choice
of the Tu. ky.
cock.*

Now for your choice of such as you would breed on, your Turkey Cock would not be above two year old at most, be sure that he be loving to the Chickens, and for your Hen, she will lay till she be five yeare old, and upward. Your Turkey Cock would be a bird large, stout, proud, and majesticall, for when he walketh dejected, he is never good treader.

*Of the Turkey
hen her sitting.*

The Turkey Hen, if she be not prevented, will lay her Egges in secret places, therefore you must watch her, and bring her to her Hen-house; and there compell her to lay. They begin to lay in March, and will sit in April, and eleven Eggs, or thirteen, is the most they should

should cover: they hatch ever between five and twenty and thirty days, when they have hatcht their broods be sure to keep the *Chicks* warme, for the least cold kills them, and feed them either with curds, or green fresh cheese cut in small pieces; let their drink be new milk, or milk and water: you must be carefull to feed them oft; for the *Turky-hen* will not like the *House-hen*, call her chickens to feed them. When your *Chicks* have got strength, you shall feed them abroad in some close walled grasse-plat, where they cannot stray, or else ever be at charge of a Keeper. The dew is most hurtfull unto them, therefore you must house them at night, and let them abroad after Sun-rise in the morning.

Now for the fatting of *Turkies*, sodden Barley is excellent, or sodden oats for the first fortnight, and then for another fortnight, cram them in all sorts, as you cram your *Capon*, & they will be fat beyond measure. Now for their infirmities, when they are at liberty, they are such good Physicians for themselves that they will never trouble their owners, but being coopt up; you must cure them as is before described for *Pullen*. Their eggs are exceeding wholesome to eat, and restore nature decayed wonderfully.

Of feeding
Turkies.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the Duck, and such Water Fowles.

THe tame *Duck* is an exceeding necessary fowle for the Husbandmans yard, for she asketh no charge in keeping, but liveth of corn lost, or other things of lesse profit. She is once in a year a very great layer of Eggs, and when she sitteth she craves both attendance & feeding; for being restrained from seeking her food, shee must be helped with a little barley, or other, over charging

ving of corne, such as els you would give unto Swine, as for her sitting, hatching, and feeding of her Ducklings it is in all points to be observed in such manner as you did before with the Goose, onely after they are abroad they will shift better for their food then Goslings will. For the fattening of Ducks or Ducklings, you may do it in three weeks, by giving them any kinde of Pulse or graine, and good store of water.

Of Wilde-
Ducks, and
their ordering

If you will preserve wild Ducks, you must wall in a little piece of ground, in which is some little pond or spring, and cover the top of it all over with a strong net: the pond must be set with many tufts of Oziers, & have many secret holes, & creeks in, for that wil make them delight and feed though imprisoned. The Wild-duck when she layeth, wil steal from the Drake, & hide her nest, for he els wil suck the eggs. VVhen she hath hatched she is most careful to nourish them, and needeth no attendance more then meat, which would be given fresh, twice a day, as scalded Bran, Oats or Fitches. The house Hen will hatch wild Ducks eggs, and the meat will be much the better, yet every time they go into the water they are in danger of the Kite, because the Hen cannot guard them, in the same manner as you nourish wilde Ducks, so you may nourish Teiles, VVidgens, Sheldrakes or green Plovers.

CHAP. XIX.

Of Swans and their feeding.

TO speak of the breeding of Swans is needlesse, because they can better order themselves in that businessse than any man can direct them, only where they build their nests, you shal suffer them to remaine undisturbed, and it will be sufficient: but for the feeding of them fat for the dish, you shall feed your Cygnets in all

sorts

sorts as you feed your Geese, and they will bee thorow fat in seven or eight weeks, eyther chopt in the house, or else walking abroad in some privat court; but if you would have them fat in shorter space, then you shall feed them in some pond, hedg'd or pal'd in for that purpose, having a little dry ground left where they may sit and prune themselves, and you may place two troughs, one full of Barley and water, the other full of old dried Malt, on which they may feed at their pleasure; and thus doing, they wilbe fat in lesse then 4. weeks: for by this means a Swan keepeth himself neat and clean, who being a much defiled Bird, liverh in dry places so uncleanly that they cannot prosper, unless his attender be diligent to dresse and trim his walk every hour.

C H A P. XX.

Of Peacocks, and Peahens, their increase, and ordering.

PEacocks, howsoever our old writers are pleased to deceive themselves in their praises, are birds more to delight the eie by looking on them, then for any particular profit; the best comodity arising from them, being the cleansing and keeping of the yard free from venomous things, as Toads, Newts, and such like, which is their daily food: whence it comes, that their flesh is very unwholesom, and used in great banquets more for the rareness then the nourishment; for it is most certaine, roast a Peacock or Peahen never so dry, then set it up, and look on it the next day, and it will bee blond raw, as if it had not been roasted at all.

The Peahen loves to lay her egges abroad in bushes and hedges, where the Cock may not finde them, for if he doe, he will break them; therefore as soon as she begins

gins to lay, seperate her from the Cock, and house her till she have brought forth her yong, and that the cro-
net of feathers begin to rise at their foreheads, and then
turn them abroad, and the Cock will love them, but
not before. A Pea-hen sits just thirty dayes, and in her
sitting any grain, with water, is food good enough be-
fore your Chickens go abroad, you shal feed them with
fresh green Chiese, and Barly-meal, with water; but
after they go abroad, the Dam will provide for them.
The best time to set a Pea-hen is at the beginning of the
Moone, and if you set Hens-eggs amongst her eggs, she
will nourish both equally. These Pea chickens are ve-
ry tender, and the least cold doth kill them, therefore
you must have care to keep them warm, and not to let
them go abroad but when the Sun shineth. Now for
the feeding of them, it is a labour you may well save,
for if they go in a place where there is any corn stirring,
they will have part, and being meat which is seldome
or never eaten, it mattereth not so much for their sat-
ting.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the tame Pidgeon, or rough-footed.

THe tame rough-footed Pidgeon differs not much
from the wild Pidgeon, onely they are somewhat
bigger, and more familiar, apt to be tame; they com-
monly bring not forth above one pair of Pidgeons at a
time, and those which are the least of body are ever the
best breeders, they must have their rooms & boxes made
clean once a week; for they delight much in neatness,
& if the wals be outwardly whited or painted, they love
it the better, for they delight much in fair Buildings.
They will bring forth their yong ones once a month, if
they be well fed, and after they be well pair'd they will
never

never be divided. The Cock is a very loving and naturall Bird, both to his Hen and the yong ones, and will sit the egges while the Hen feedeth, as the Hen sits whilst he feedeth: he will also feed the yong with as much painfulnesse as the Dam doth, and is best pleased when he is brooding them. These kind of Pidgeons you shall feed with white Pease, Tares, and good store of cleane water. In the room where they lodge you shall ever have a salt Cat for them to pick on, & that which is gathered from Salt-peter is the best: also they would have good store of dry Sand, Gravell, and Pybble, to bath & cleane themselves withall, and above all things great care taken, that no Vermine, or other Birds come into their Boxes, especially Sterlings, and such like, which are great eg-suckers. And thus much of the tame Pidgeon.

CHAP. XXII.

*Of nourishing and salting Hearnies, Puets,
Guls, and Bitters.*

HEarnies are nourished for two causes; either for Princes sports to make trains for the entering their Hawkes, or else to furnish on the table at great Feasts: the maner of bringing them up with the least charge, is to take them out of their nests before they can fly, & put them into a large high barn, where there is many high and crosse beams for them to perch on: then to have on the floore divers square-boards with rings in them, and between every board which would be two yards square, to place round shallow tubs full of water; then to the boards you shall tye great gobbets of dogs flesh, cut from the bones, according to the number which you feed: and be sure to keep the house sweet, and shift the
water

water oft, only the house must be made so that it may raine in now and then, in which the Hearn will take much delight. But if you feed her for the dish, then you shall feed them with Livers, and the intrails of Beasts, and such like, cut in great gobbets; and this maner of feeding will also feed either Gull, Puet, or Bitter: but the Bitter is ever best to be fed By the hand, because when you have fed him, you may tie his beake together, or he will cast up his meat again.

C H A P. XXIII.

Of feeding the Partridge, Pheasant, and Quail.

THese three are the most daintiest of all other birds, and for the Pheasant or Partridge, you may feed them both in one room where you may have little boxes where they may run and hide themselves in divers corners of the room; then in the midst you shall have three wheat sheaves, two with their ears upward, and one with the ears downward, and neer unto them shallow tubs with water, that the Fowl may pecke wheat out of the ears, and drinke at their pleasures, and by this maner of feeding, you shall have them as fat as is possible: as for your Quailes, the best feeding them is in long flat shallow boxes, each box able to hold two or three dozen, the foremost side being set with round pins so thicke that the Quail doe no more but put out her head, then before that open side, shall stand one trough ful of small chilter-wheat, another with water, and thus in one fortnight or three weeks you shall have them exceeding fat.

C H A P. XXIV.

Of Godwits, Knots, Gray-plover, or Curlews.

FOr to feed any of these Fowls which are esteemed of all other the daintiest and dearest, fine Chilter-wheat

wheat, and water given them thrice a day, Morning, Noon, and Night, will do it very effectually; but if you intend to have them extraordinary and crammed fowl, then you shall take the finest drest wheat-meale, and mixing it with milk, make it into paste, and ever as you knead it, sprinkle into it the grains of smal *chilter-wheat*, till the paste be fully mixt therewith; then make little small crams thereof, and dipping them in water give to every fowl according to his bigness, and that his gorge be well filled: do thus as oft as you shall find their gorges empty, and in one fortnight they will be fed beyond measure, and with these crams you may feed any fowl, of what kinde or nature soever.

CHAP. XXV.

Of feeding Black-birds, Thrushes, Felfares, or any small Birds whatsoever.

TO feed these Birds, being taken old and wild, it is good to have some of their kinds tame to mix among them, and then putting them into great cages of three or four yards square, to have divers troughs placed therein, some filled with Haws, some with Hemp-seed, and some with water, that the tame teaching the wild to eat, and the wild finding such change and alteration of food, they will in twelve or fourteen dayes grow exceeding fat, and fit for the use of the Kitchen.

The end of the Poultry.



Of Hawkes.

CHAP. I.

Of the generall Cures for all Diseases and Infirmities in Hawkes, whether they be short winged Hawkes, or long winged Hawkes; and first of Castings.

Hawkes are divided into two kind, that is to say, short winged Hawks, as the Goshawk, and her Tercell, the Sparrow-Hawke and her Musket, & such like, whose wings are shorter then their traines, and do belong to the Ostringer: and long winged hawks as the Faulcon-gentle, and her Tercell, the Gerfaulcon and Jerkin, the Lanner, Merlin, Hobby, and divers others. Now forasmuch as their infirmities for the most part, proceed from the indiscretion of their Governors, if they flie them out of season before they be inseamed & have the fat, glut, and filthiness of their bodies scoured and cleansed out; I think it not amisse first to speak of Hawkes castings, which are the naturallest and gentlest purges or scourings a Hawk can take, and doth the least offend the vitall parts. Therefore, you shall know, that all Ostringers do esteem plumage, and the soft feathers of small birds, with some part of the skin to be the best casting a short winged Hawk can take; and for the purging of her head, to make her tyer much upon sheeps Rumps, the fat cut away, and the bones well covered with parcelly. But for long winged Hawks, the best casting is fine Flannell, cut into square pieces of an inch and

and a half square, and all to be jagged, and so given with a little bit of meat. By these castings, you shall know the soundness and unsoundness of your Hawk: for when she hath cast, you shall take up the casting, which will be like a hard round pellet, somewhat long, and presse it between your fingers, and if you find nothing but clear water come from it, then it is a sign your Hawk is sound and lusty; if there come from it a yellowish or filthy matter, or if it stink, it is a sign of rottenness and disease; but if it be greazie or slimie on the one side, then it is a sign the Hawk is full of grease inwardly, which is not broken nor dissolved: and then you shal give her a scouring, which is a much stronger purgation, and of scourings the gentlest, next casting, is to take foure or five pellets of the yellow root of Selladine well cleansed from filth, being as big as great pease, and give them out of water early in a morning when the Hawk is fasting, and it will cleanse her mightily.

If you take these pellets of Selladine, and give them out of the oyle of *Roses*, or out of the *sirrup* of *Roses*, it is a most excellent scouring also, only it will for an houre or two make the Hawk somewhat sickish. If you give your Hawk a little *Aloes Cicatrine*, as much as a Bean, wrapt up in her meat, it is a most soveraign scouring, and doth not onely avoid grease, but also killeth all sorts of worms whatsoever.

If your Hawk by over-flying, or too soon flying, be heated and inflamed in her body, as they are much subject thereunto: you shall then to coole their bodies, give them Stones. These Stones are very fine white pibbles, lying in the Sands of gravelly Rivers, the bignesse whereof you may choose according to the bigness of your Hawke, as some no bigger then a Beane, and
N 2 those

those be for *Merlyns* or *Hobbies*, some as big as two Beans, and they are for *Faulcons* gentle, *Lanners*, and such like; and some much bigger then they, which are for *Gerfaulcons*, or such like. And these stones if they be full of crests and welts, they are the better, for the roughest stone is the best, *so it be smooth and not greety*. And you shall understand, that stones are most proper for long-wing'd *Hawks*, & the number which you shall give at the most must never exceed 15. for 7 is a good number, so is 9. or 11. according as you find the *Hawks* heat more or lesse, and these stones must ever be given out of faire water, having before very well pickt and trim'd from all durt and filthinesse. And thus much of *Hawkes* castings, scourings, and stones.

CHAP. II.

Of Impostumes in Hawks.

IF your *Hawke* have any impostune rising upon her, which is apparent to be seen, you shall take sweet *Rayfins*, and boil them in wine, and then crushing them, lay them warm to the sore, and it will both ripen and heal it: only it shall be good to scoure your *Hawke* very well inwardly, for that will abate the flux of all evill humours.

CHAP. III.

Of all sorts of sore Eyes.

FOr any sore *Eie*, there is nothing better then to take the juice of ground-Ivie, and drop it into the *Eie*. But if any web be grown before you use this medicine, then you shall take *Ginger* finely searst, and blow it into the *Eie*, and it will break the web, then use the juice of *Ivie*, and it will wear it away.

CHAP.

CHAP. 4.

Of the Pantas in Hawks.

THe Pantas is a stooping or shortness of wind in Hawks, and the cure is, to give her the scowring of Selladine, and the oyl of Roses, and then to wash her meat in the decoction of *Colts-foot*, and it will help her.

CHAP. 5.

Of casting the gorge.

THis is when a Hawk, either through meat which she cannot digest, or through surfeit in feeding, casteth up the meat which she hath eaten, which is most dangerous. And the onely way to cure her, is to keep her fasting, and to feed her with a very little at once of warm bloody meat, as not above half a Sparrow at a time, and be sure never to feed her again, till she have indued the first.

CHAP. 6.

Of all sorts of worms, or Fylanders in Hawkes.

WOrms or Fylanders, which are a kidd of worms in Hawks, are either inward or outward: inward, as in the guts or intrales; or outward, as in any joint or member: if they be inward, the scowring of Aloes is excellent to kill them; but if they be outward, then you shall bath the place with the juice of the herbe *Ameos* mixt with Honey.

CHAP. 7.

Of all swelling in Hawks feet, and of the pin in the foot.

FOr the pin in the sole of the Hawkes foote: or for any swelling upon the foot, whether it be soft or hard, there is not any thing more soveraign, then to bath it in *Patch-grease* moulten, & applyed to exceeding hot,

and then to fold a fine Cambrick rag dipt in the same grease about the sore.

CHAP. 8.

Of the breaking of a pounce.

The cure.

THis is a very dangerous hurt in hawks, especially in *Gerfaulcons*; for if you shall break or rive her pounce, or but coape it so short that she bleed, though it be very little, yet it will endanger her life: the cure therefore is presently upon the hurt, with a hot myar to sear it, till the blood stanch, and then to drop about it pitch of *Burgundy*, and wax mixt together, or for want thereof, a little hard Merchants wax, and that will both heal it, and make the Pounce grow.

CHAP. 9.

Of bones broke, or out of joint.

IF your hawk have any bone broke or misplaced, you shall after you have set it, bath it with the oyl of *Mandrag* and *Smallages*, mixt together, and then splent it, and in nine daies it will be knit and have gotten strength.

CHAP. 10.

Of inward bruising in hawkes.

IF your hawk either by stooping amongst trees, or by the encounter of some fowl, get any inward bruise, which you shall know by the blackness or bloodiness of their mutes, you shall then annoint her meat every time you feed her with *Sperma-Cete*, till her mutes be clear again, and let her meat be warm and bloody.

CHAP. 11.

Of killing of Lice.

IF your hawk be troubled with lice, which is a general femininity, and apparent for you shall see them creep all over on the outside of her feet here is the cure

but

but

but in the aire of the fire. You shall bath her all over in warm water and pepper small beaten; but be sure that the water be not too hot; for that is dangerous, neither that it touch her eyes.

CHAP. 12.

Of the Rye in Hawks.

THis disease of the Rye in Hawkes proceedeth from two causes; the one is cold and poxe in the head, the other is foul and most uncleanly feeding, the Faulconer being negligent to seek and cleanse his hawks beak and nares, but suffering the blood and filthiness of meat to stick and cleave thereunto. For indeed, the infirmity is nothing else but a stopping up of the nares; by meanes whereof, the hawk not being able to cast and avoid the corruption of her head, it turnes to putrifaction, and in short space kills the hawk: and this disease is a great deal more incident to short winged hawks then to long. The signs whereof are apparant by the stopping of the nares. The cure is, to let your hawk tyer much upon sinewie and bony meat, as the rumps of Mutton (the fat being taken away) or the pinions of the wings of fowl, either being well lapt in a good handfull of Parley and forcing her to strain hard in the tearing of the same, and with much diligence to cleanse and wash her beake clean with water after her feeding especially if her meat were warm and bloody. The cure.

CHAP. 13.

Of the Frounce.

THe Frounce is a cankerous ulcer in a Hawks mouth, got by over flying, or other inflammation proceeding from the inward parts, foul & unclean food is also a great ingenderer of this disease. The signs are a sore-nes in the Hawks mouth, which sore will be fur'd & co-

ver'd over with white scurf, or such like filthiness; also if the Ulcer be deep and ill, the Hawk will wind and turn her head awrie, making her beake stand upright; and the cure is to take *Allome*, and having beaten it to fine powder, mix it with strong Wine-vinegar, till it be somewhat thick, and then wash and rub the sore therewith till it be raw; and that the scurf be clean taken away. Then take the juice of *Lo'ham*, and the juice of *Radish*, and mixing it with Salt, annoint the sore therewith, and in few daies it will cure it.

CHAP. 14.

Of the Rhume.

THE Rhume is a continuall running or dropping at the Hawks nares, proceeding from a general cold, or else from over-flying, and then a sudden cold taken thereupon, it stoppeth the head, and breeds much corruption therein, and the signs are, the dropping before-said, and a generall heaviness, and sometimes a swelling of the head. The cure is, to take the juyce of *Beets*, and squirt it oft into the Hawks nares. Then when you feed her, wash her meat in the juyce of *Broomwort*, and it will quickly purge, and set her sound.

CHAP. 15.

Of the Fornicas in Hawkes.

THE Fornicas in Hawkes is a hard horn growing upon the back of a Hawk, ingendred by a poysonous and cankerous worm, which fretting the skin and tender yellow welt between the head & the beak, occasioneth that hard horn or excreffion to grow and offend the bird: the signe is the apparant sight of the horn, & the cure is, to take a little of a *Buls gall*, & beating it with *Aloes*, annoint the Hawkes beake therewith morning

ning and evening, and it will in very few dayes take the horn away.

CHAP. 16.

Of the Fistula in Hawkes.

THe Fistula in *Hawks* is a cankerous hollow Ulcer in any part of a Hawkes body; as it is in mens, beaſts, or any other creature: the ſigns are a continuall mattering, or running of the ſore, and a thin ſharp water like lie, which as it falls from the ſame will fret the ſound parts as it goeth: the cure is with a fine ſmall wyar, little ſtronger then a *verginal wyar*, and wrapt cloſe about with a ſoft ſleaved ſilk & the point blunt and ſoft, to ſearch the hollowneſſe and crokedneſſe of the vicer, which the plantneſſe of the wyar will eaſily do; and then having found out the bottom thereof, draw forth the wyar, and according to the bigneſſe of the Oriſice, make a tent of fine lint being wet, which may likewiſe bend as the wyar did, and be within a very little as long as the ulcer is deep, for to tent it to the full length is ill, and will rather increaſe then diminiſh the Fiſtula, and therefore ever as the Fiſtula heales, you muſt take the tent ſhorter and ſhorter. But to the purpoſe, when you have made your tent fit, you ſhall firſt take ſtrong *Allome water*, and with a ſmall ſerindge ſquirt the ſore three or four times therewith, for that will cleanſe, dry, and ſcove every hollowneſſe in the vicer: then take the tent and annoint it with the juce of the herbe *Roberte*, *vinegar*, and *Alome* mixt together, and it will dry up the ſore.

The Cure.

CHAP. 17.

Of the privie evill in Hawkes.

THe privie evill in *Hawks* is a ſecret heart ſickneſſe, procured either by overflowing, corrupt food, cold

or

or other disorderly keeping, but most especially for want of stones or casting in the due season: the signs are heaviness of head, and countenance, evil enduing of her meat, and foul black mutings. The cure is to take morning and evening a good piece of a warm Sheepes heart, and steeping it either in new Asses-milk or new Goats milk, or for want of both, the new milk of a red Cow, with the same to feed your Hawk, till you see her strength and lust recovered.

C H A P. 18.

Of wounds in Hawkes.

Hawks by the crosse encounters of fowls especially the Herda, by stooping amongst bushes, thornes, trees, and by divers such accidents, doe many times catch sore & most grievous wounds; the signs whereof are the outward apparence of the same. And the cure is, if they be long and deep and in place that you may conveniently, first to stich them up, and then to taint them up with a little ordinary Balsumum, & it is a present remedy. But if it be in such a place as you cannot come to stich it up, you shall then only take a litle Lin and dip it in the juice of the herbe called *Adusear*, and apply it to the sore & it wil in short space heale. But if it be in such a place as you can by no means bind any thing thereunto, you shall then onely annoint or bath the place with the aforesaid juice, and it will heal and dry up the same in very short time; the juice of the green herb, called with us, *English Tobacco*, will likewise do the same: for it hath a very speedy course in healing and cleansing, as hath been approved by divers of the best Faulconers of this Kingdom, and other nations.

C H A P.

CHAP. 19.

Of the Appoplexie, or falling evill in Hawkes.

THe Appoplexie, or falling evill of hawks, is a certain vertigo or diziness in the brain, proceeding from the oppression of cold humors which do for a certain space numb, and as it were mortifie the senses: the signs are a suddain turning up the hawks head, & falling from her perch without bating, but onely with a generall trembling over all the body, and lying so, as it were in a trance a little space, she presently recovereth, and riseth up again, but is sick and heavy many hours after. The cure therefore is to gather the herb *Asterion* when the Moon is in the Wain, and in the signe *Virgo*, and taking the juice thereof to wash your hawks meat therein, and so feed her, and it hath been found a most soveraign medicine.

The Cure.

CHAP. 20.

Of the purging of Hawks.

THere is nothing more needfull to hawks then purgation, and cleansings, for they are much subject to fat and foulness of body inwardly, and their excrese being much and violent, if there be neglect, and what their glut be not taken away, it will breed sickness & death: therefore it is the part of a very skilfull Falconer to understand how, and when to purge his hawk, which is generally ever before she be brought to flying: & the most usuall season for the same, is before the beginning of *Autumne*, for commonly knowing Gentlemen will not fly at the Partridge till you be from the ground, and if he prepare for the falcon early he will likewise begin with that season, the best purgation then that you can give your Hawk is *Abbas* given in *Wine* up in the morning, the quantity of a French Pease,

pease, and so given the *Hawk* to eat ever the next morning after she hath flown at any train, or taken other exercise, whereby she might breake or dissolve the greafe within her.

CHAP. 21.

For a Hawk that cannot mute.

IF your *Hawk* cannot mute, as it is a common infirmity which happeneth unto them, you shall take the lean of pork, being newly kild, whilest it is warm, to the quantity of two Wall-nuts, and lapping a litle *Allos* therein, give it to the *Hawk* to eat, and it will presently help her. There be divers good Faulconers in this case, which will take the roots of *Selandine*, and having cleansed it, & cut it into little square pieces as big as pease, steep it in the oyl of *Roses*, and so make the *Hawk* swallow down three or four of them, and sure this is very good and wholsom, only it will make the *Hawk* exceeding sick for two or three hour after. Neither must the *Hawk* be in any weak state of body, when this latter medicine is given her. Also, you must observe to keep your *Hawk* at those times exceeding warm, and much on your fist, and to feed her most with warm Birds, least otherwise you chug and dry up her insides too much, which is both dangerous and mortal.

CHAP. 22.

The assured sign to know when a Hawk is sick.

H*A*ws are generally of such a stout, strong and unyielding nature, that they will many time cover and conceal their sicknesses so long till they be grown to that extremity, that no help of physick, or other knowledge can avail for their safety: for when the countenance, or decay of stomach, which are the ordinary

nary outward faces of infirmities appeare, then commonly is the disease past remedy: therefore to prevent that evill, and to know sicknesse whilest it may be cured, you shall take your *Hawke*, and turning up her train, if you see that her ruell or fundament either swel- leth or looketh red, or if her eyes or ears likewise be of a fiery complexion, it is a most infallible signe that the *Hawk* is sick, and much out of temper.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of the Feaver in Hawks.

H*A*ws are as much subject to Fevers, as any crea- tures whatsoever, and for the most part they pro- ceed from over-flying, or other extraordinary heats, mixt with sudden colds, given them by the negligence of unskilfull keepers; and the cure is, to set her in a coole place, upon a pearch, wrap about with her cloaths, and feed her oft with a little at a time of Chickens flesh steeped in water, wherein hath been soaked Cowcumber seeds. But if you finde by the stopping of her eares or head, that she is offended more with cold then heat, then you shall set her in a warme place, and feed her with the bloody flesh of Pigeons, washt either in white wine, or in water, wherein hath been boyled either Sage, Mar- joram, or Camomill. The Cure.

CHAP. XXIV.

To help a Hawk that cannot digest her meat.

IF your *Hawk* be hard of digestion, and neither can turn it over, nor empty her panel, which is very of- ten seen, you shall then take the hart of a Frog, and thrust it down into her throat, and pull it back again by a thread fastned thereunto once or twice suddenly, and it will make her cast her gorge presently.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXV.

Of the Gout in Hawkes.

Hawkes, especially those which are free and strong strikers, are infinitely subject to the Gout, which is a swelling, knotting and contracting of a Hawkes feet. The cure thereof is, to take two or three drops of blood from her thigh vein, a little above her knee, & then annoint her feet with the juice of the hearb *Hollibock*, and let all her pearch be annointed also with tallow, and the juice of that hearb mixt together. Now, if this Disease (as oft it happeneth) be in a Hawkes wing, then you shal take two or three drops of blood from the vein under her wing, and then annoint the pinions and inside thereof with *Unguentum de Althea* made very warm, which you may buy of every Apothecary.

CHAP. XXVI.

Of the stanching of blood.

IT is a knowne experience amongst the best Faulconers, that if the Gerfaulcon shall but lose two or three drops of blood it is mortall, and the Hawke will die so dainly after; which to prevent, if the blood proceed from any pounce, which is most ordinary, then upon the instant hurt, you shall take a little hard Merchants wax, and drop it upon the sore, and it will presently stop it; if it be upon any other part of the hawks body, you shall clap thereunto a little of the soft Down of a hare, and it will immediately stanch it; and without these two things, a good Faulconer should never go, for they are to be used in a moment. And thus much of the Hawk and her Diseases.

Of Bees.

CHAP. I.

Of the nature, ordering, and preservation of Bees.

OF all the Creatures which are behovefull for the use of man, there is none more necessary, wholesome, or more profitable then the Bee, nor any lesse troublesome, or lesse chargeable. To speake then first of the nature of Bees, it is a creature gentle, loving, and familliar about the man, which hath the ordering of them, so he come neat, sweet, and cleanly amongst them, otherwise if he have strong, and ill smelling favours, about him, they are curst and malicious, and will sting spitefully; they are exceeding industrious and much given to labour, they have a kind of government amongst themselves, *as it were a well-ordered Commonwealth, every one obeying and following their King or Commander, whose voice* (if yon lay your ear to the hive) *you shall distinguish from the rest, being louder and greater, and beating with a more solemne measure:* they delight to live amongst the sweetest hearbs and flowers that may be, especially Fennel, and wall Gilly-flowers, and therefore their best dwellings are in Gardens: and in these Gardens, or neer adjoyning thereunto, would be divers Fruit-trees growing, chiefly plum-trees, or peach-trees; in which, when they cast, they may knit, without taking any far flight, or wandring to find out their rest: this Garden also would bee well fenced, that no Swine nor other Cattle may come therein, as well for overthrowing their hives, as also for offending them

The nature of Bees.

them with all other ill favors. They are also very tender, and may by no means indure any cold: wherefore you must have a great respect to have their houses exceeding warme, close, and right, both to keep out the frosts and snowes, as also the wet and raine; which if it once enter into the Hive, it is a present destruction.

Of the Bee-
Hive.

To speak then of the Bee-hive, you shall know there be divers opinions touching the same, according to the customes and natures of Countries; for in the Champain Countries, where there is very little store of woods, they make their hives of long Rie-straw, the rōuls being sowed together with Bryers; and these Hives are large and deep, and even proportioned like a Sugar-loafe, and crosse-bar'd within, with flat splints of wood, both above and under the midst part: in other Champaine Countries where there wanteth Rye-straw, they make them of Wheat-straw, as in the VVest Countries, and these Hives are of a good compasse, but very low and flat, which is naught, for a Hive is better for his largenesse, and keepeth out rain best when it is sharpest. In the wood Countries they make them of cloven hassels, watteld about, broad splints of Ash, and so formed, as before I said, like a Sugar-loaf.

And these hives are of all other the best, so they be large and smooth within, for the straw-hive is subject to breed Mice, and nothing destroyeth Bees sooner then they, yet you must be governed by your ability, and such things as the soyl affords.

Of the trim-
ming of the
Hive.

Now for the VVood-hive which is the best, you shall thus trim and prepare it for your Bees: you shall first make a stiffe mortar of Lime and Cow-dung, mixed together, and then having crosse-barred the Hive within, daube the out-side of the Hive with the mortar, at least

least three inches thick, down close unto the stone, so that the least ayre may not come in: then taking a Rye-sheafe, or Wheat-sheafe or two that is balted and not thrashed, and chusing out the longest Strawes, bind the eares together in one lumpe, put it over the Hive, and so as it were thatch it all over, and fix it close to the Hive with an old hoope, or garth, and this will keep the Hive inwardly as warm as may be: also before you lodge any Bee in your Hive, you shal perfume it with *Juniper*, and rub it all within with *Fennell*, *Isop*, and *Time-flowers*, and also all the stone upon which the Hive shall stand.

Now for the placing of your Hives, you shall take three long thick stakes, cut smooth and plain upon the heads, and drive them into the earth triangular wise, so that they may be about two-foot above the ground: the lay over them a broad smooth paving stone, which may extend every way over the staks about halfe a foot, and upon the stone set your Hive, being lesse in compasse then the stone by more than six inches every way; and see the doore of your Hive stand directly upon the rising of the Morning Sunne, inclining a little unto the Southwards: & be sure to have your Hives wel sheltered from the North-winds, and generally from all tempestuous weather: for which purpose if you have sheads to draw over them in the Winter, it is so much the better. And you shall place your Hives in orderly rows one before another, keeping clean Allies between them every way, so as you may walke and view each by it selfe severally.

Now for the casting of your Bees, it is earlier or later in the year, according to the strength and goodnesse of the stock, or the warmth of the weather. The usual time for casting, is from the beginning of *May*, till the middle

The placing
of Hives.

The casting of
Bees, & ordering
of Swarms

middle of *July* : and in all that time you must have a vigilant eye , or else some servant to watch their rising, least they flie away, and knit in some obscure place far from your knowledge. Yet if you please, you may know which Hives are ready to cast a night before they doe cast , by laying your eare after the Sun set to the Hive, and if you heare the Master Bee above all the rest, in a higher and more solemne note , or if you see them lie forth upon the stone, and cannot get into the Hive, then be sure that stock will cast within few hours after.

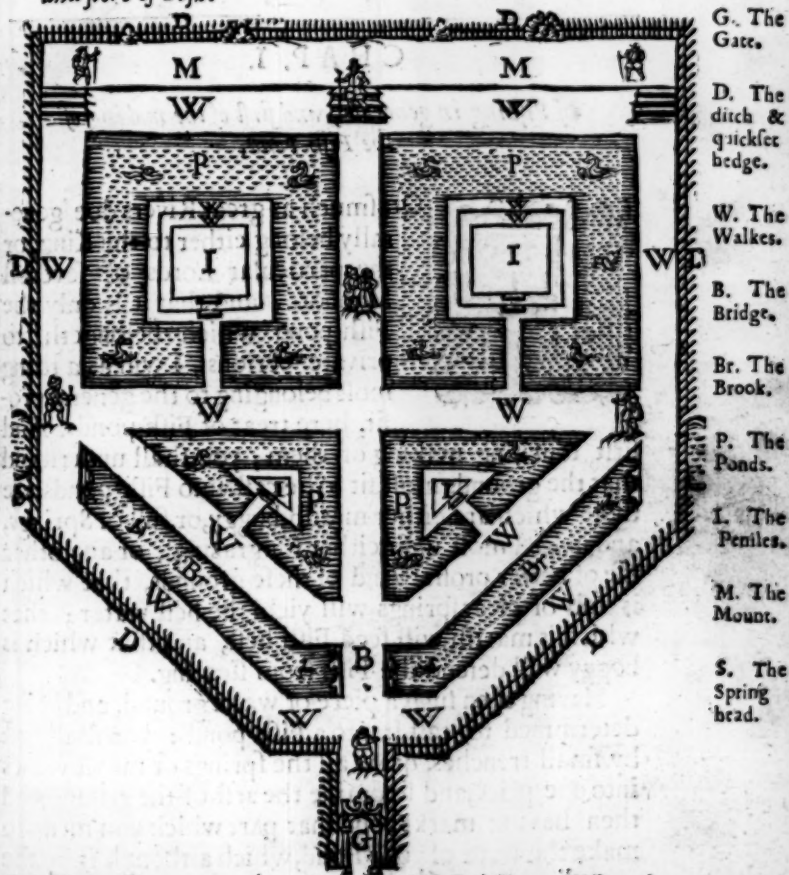
As soone as you can perceive the swarme to rise, and are got up into the ayre (which will commonly be in the height and heat of the Sun) you shal take a brass Bason, Pan or Candlestick, and making a tinckling noise thereupon, and they are so delighted with Musick, that by the sound thereof, they wil presently knit upon some branch or bough of a tree. Then when they are all upon one clustre, you shall take a new sweet Hive well drest, and rub'd with *Hony & Fennell*, and shake them all into the Hive, then having spread a fair sheet upon the ground, set the Hive thereon, and cover it all cleane over close with the sheet, and so let it stand till after Sun-set, at which time the Bees being gathered up to the top of the Hive (as their nature is) you shall set them upon the stone, having rub'd it well with *Fennell*, and then daube it close round about with *Lime & Dang* mixt together, and onely leave them a door or two to issue out and in at. There be some stockes which will cast twice or thrice, and foure times in a yeare, but it is not so good; for it will weaken the stock too much, therefore to keep your stocks in strength and goodness, it is good not to suffer any to cast above twice at the most.

Again, you shal, with pieces of Brick, or other smooth stones,

forth of Flowers for them to labour upon. You shall continually look that no Mice, Dares, and such like vermine breed about Hives, for they are poysonous, and will make Bees forsake their Hives.

Now lastly, if any of your stocks happen to dye in the Winter (as among many, some must quaille) you shall not by any means stir the stock, but let it remain till the Spring, that you see your Bees begin to grow busie; then take up the dead stock, and trim it clean from all filth, but by no means stir or crush any of the Combes: then dash the Combes, and besprinkle them and besmeare all the inside of the Hive with *Hony*, *Rose-water*, and the juyce of *Fennell*, mixt together, and daube all the stone therewith. Also then set downe the Hive againe, and daube it as if it had never been stirred, and be well assured that the first Swarme which shall rise, either of your owne, or of any Neighbour of yours within the compasse of a mile, it will knit in no place, but within the Hive, and such a stock will be worth five others, because they find half their work finishd at their first entrance into the Hive, and this hath been many times approved by those of the most approved experience. And thus much touching the Bee and his Nature.

A Platforme for Ponds, which the Printer hath added to this ensuing discourse, for the better satisfaction and delight of such as having a convenient plat of ground for the same purpose, shall be desirous to make any Ponds for the increase and store of Fish.



The Walkes about the Ponds may be planted with Fruit trees or Willows.



Of Fishing.

CHAP. I.

*Of Fishing in generall, and first of the making of
the Fish-Pond.*



Orasmuch as great Rivers doe generally belong either to the King, or the particular Lords of severall Mannors, and that it is only the Fish-pond which belongeth to private persons, I will as a thing most belonging to the general profit, here treat of Fish-ponds. And first touching making of them, you shall understand that the grounds most fit to be cast into Fish-ponds, are those which are either marish, boggy, or full of Springs, and indeed most unfit either for grazing, or any other use of better profit. And of these grounds, that which is full of clear springs will yield the best water; that which is marish will feed Fish best, and that which is boggy will defend the Fish from stealing.

Having then such a piece of waste ground, and being determined to cast it into a Fish-pond: you shall first by small trenches, draw all the springs or moyst veins into one place, and so draine the rest of the ground, and then having marked out that part which you mean to make the head of your Pond, which although it be the lowest

lowest part in the true leuell of the ground, yet you must make it the highest in the eye; you shall first cut the trench of your floud-gate, so as the water may have a swift fall, when you mean at any time to let it out; and then on each side of the trench drive in great stakes of six foot in length, and six inches square, of Oake, Ashe, or Elme, but Elme is the best; and these you must drive in rowes within foure foot one of another, at least foure foot into the earth, as broad and as farre off each side the Floud-gate as you intend the head of your Pond shall goe; then begin to digge your Pond of such compasse as your ground will conveniently give leave, and all the earth you digge out of the Pond, you shall carry and throw amongst the stakes, and with strong rammers, ramme the earth hard between them, till you have covered all the stakes; then drive in as many more new stakes besides the heads of the first, and then ramme more earth over and above them also; and thus do with stakes above stakes, till you have brought the head sides to such a convenient height as is fitting. And in all this worke have an especiall care, that you make the inside of your banks so smooth, even, and strong, that no current of the water may wear the earth from the stakes.

You shall digge your Fish-pond not above eight foot deepe, and so as it may carry not above fixe foot water.

You shall pave all the bottome and bankes of the Pond with large fods of Flor-grasse, which naturally growes under water, for it is a great feeder of Fish: and you shall lay them very close together and pinne them down fast with small stakes and windings. You shall upon one side of the Pond, in the bottome, stake
O 4 fast

fast divers Ravens or Faggots of brush wood, wherein your Fish shall cast their spawn, for that will defend it from destruction; & at another place you shall lay sods upon sods, with the grasse sides together, in the bottom of the Pond, for that will nourish and breed Eeles; and if you stick sharpe stakes likewise by every side of the Pond, that will keep theeves from robbing them. When you have thus made your Ponds, and have let in the water, you shall then store them. Carpe, Breame, and Tench by themselves, and Pike, Pearch, Eele, and Tench by themselves: for the Tench being the Fishes Physition is seldome devoured: also in all Ponds you shal put good store of Roch, Dace, Loch, and Menow; for they are both food for the greater Fishes, and also not uncomely in any good mans dish.

You shall to every Melter put three Spawners, and some put five, and in three yeares the increase will bee great, but in five hardly to bee destroyed. And thus much for Ponds and their storings.

CHAP. II.

*Of the taking of all sorts of Fish, with Nets,
or otherwise.*

IF you will take Fish with little or no trouble, you shall take of *Salarmoniack* a quarter of an ounce, of young *Chives* as much, and as much of a Calves Kell, and beat them in a morter untill it be all one substance, and then make Pellets thereof, and cast them into any corner of the Pond, and it will draw thither all the Carp, Bream, Cheven, or Barbell, that are within the water, then cast your shove-net beyond them, and you shall take choice at your pleasure. If you will take Roch, Dace, or any small kind of Fish, take Wine Lees, and mixe it with Oyle, and hang it in a Chimney corner till it be dry, or look

look black, and then putting it into the water, they will come so abundantly to it that you may take them with your hand. If you will take Trout, or Grailing, take two pound of Wheat-bran, halfe so much of white Pease, and mixing them with strong Brine, beat it till it come to a perfect paste; then put pellets thereof into any corner of the water, and they will resort thither, so as you may cast your Net about them at your pleasure. But if you will take either Pearch or Pike, you shal take some of the Beasts Liver, black Snails, yellow Butter-Flies, Hogs-bloud, and Opoponax, beat them all together, and having made a paste thereof, put it into the water, and be assured that as many as are within forty paces thereof will presently come thither, and you may take them at your pleasure.

Lastly, if you take eight drams of Cock-stones, and twice so much of the Kernels of Pynapple trees burnt, and beat them well together, and make round balls thereof, and put it into the water, either fresh or salt, any Salmon or great Fish will presently resort thither: and you may take them either with net or otherwise.

Also, it is a most approved experiment, that if you take bottles made of Hay, and green Oziers, or Willow mixt together, and sinke them downe in the midst of your Pond, or by the banke sides, and so let them rest two or three dayes, having a cord so fastened unto them that you may twich them upon land at your pleasure: and believe it, all the good Eeles which are in the Pond will come into those Bottles, & you shal take them most abundantly: and if you please to bait those bottles, by binding up Sheepes guts, or other garbage of Beasts within them, the Eeles will come sooner, and you may

may draw them other, and with better assurance. There be other wayes besides these to take Eeles, as with Weeles, with the Ele-speare, or with bobbing for them with great Wormes; but they are so generally known and practised, and so much inferiour to this already shewed, that I hold it a needlesse and vain labour to trouble your eares with the repetition of the same; and the rather, sith in this worke I have laboured only to declare the secrets of every knowledge, and not to run into any large circumstance of those things which are most common and familiar to all men. And thus much of Fish and Fish-ponds, and their general knowledge. Now as touching the Angle and the secrets thereto belonging, you shall finde it at large handled in the next Book called *Country Contentments*.

F I N I S.

